

The Woman's College of
The University of North Carolina
LIBRARY



CQ
26

COLLEGE COLLECTION

Gift of
Catheryne Bradford Kehoe

MEN'S RESPONSIBILITIES IN THE HOME

AS DESIRED BY THE WIFE

✓
3336

By

Cathryne Bradford Kehoe

A thesis submitted to the Faculty of
the Graduate School of the Consolidated
University of North Carolina, in partial
fulfillment of the requirements for a
Master's Degree in Science

Greensboro, North Carolina

Approved by:

Bess N. Rosa

Advisor

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This study was made under the direction of Mrs. Bess H. Rosa, Assistant Professor of Home Economics as thesis Director, Miss Margaret M. Edwards, Head of the Home Economics Department, and Dr. Franklin H. McNutt, Associate Dean of the Graduate School of the Consolidated University of North Carolina, Greensboro, North Carolina to these the writer wished to express her sincere appreciation for their helpful interest, constructive criticism and thoughtful guidance.

The writer wished to express her appreciation to all those who assisted in any way, especially to the women of New Bern who gave her so liberally of their time in interviews; and to Miss Frances Fox for her generous and efficient clerical assistance.

C. B. K.

Greensboro, North Carolina

July 10, 1943

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER	PAGE
I. Introduction	1
Origin of Problem	1
Statement	2
Where Made	2
Method	3
Source of Material	3
Scope	5
II. Review of Literature	7
III. Description of the Group Interviewed	21
IV. Presentation of Certain Factors That Pertain to	
Economic Aspects of the Home	26
V. Presentation of Personal Aspects of Management,	
Child Training, Advancement, and Health	82
VI. Presentation of Certain Factors That Pertain to	
Social Aspects of the Home	114
VII. Summary	135
Bibliography	142
Appendix	
Check-list	147

LIST OF TABLES

Table		Page
I	Summary of Units of Work Suggested By These Studies in the Order of the Number of Times They Occur	20
II	Who Should Earn the Money	27
III	Who Should Plan the Spending	29
IV	Who Should Handle the Money	31
V	Who Should Manage the Savings	33
VI	Who Should Keep the Records	35
VII	Who Should Select the Place Where You Are to Live	37
VIII	Who Should Manage the Repairs and Improvements on the House	39
IX	Who Should Manage the Repairs and Improvements on the Yard	41
X	Who Should Manage the Repairs and Improvements on the Equipment and Furnishings	43
XI	Who Should Select the Equipment and Furnishings	45
XII	Who Should Direct the Family Reading	47
XIII	Who Should Direct the Family Music	48
XIV	Who Should Promote Hobbies and Interests of Family Members	51
XV	Who Should Direct the Family in the Use of the Commu- nity's Cultural Resources	53
XVI	Who Should Select Your Clothing	56
XVII	Who Should Select Your Husband's Clothes	59

Table	Page
XVIII Who Should Select the Children's Clothing	61
XIX Who Should Care for Your Clothing	63
XX Who Should Care For Your Husband's Clothing	66
XXI Who Should Care For the Children's Clothing	69
XXII Who Should Plan the Meals	71
XXIII Who Should Select and Buy the Food	73
XXIV Who Should Prepare the Food	75
XXV Who Should Direct the Eating	78
XXVI Who Should Make Mealtime a Pleasure	80
XXVII A Summary of Tables II-XXVII of the Responsibilities the Wife Desired the Husband to Assume Concerning the Econo- mic Aspects of the Home	81
XXVIII Who Should Plan the Housework?	84
XXIX Who Should Do the Various Tasks of Housework.....	86
XXX Who Should Help Keep Down the Amount of Housework.....	88
XXXI Who Should Take Care of the Children	91
XXXII Who Should Discipline the Children	93
XXXIII Who Should Direct the Learning Habits of the Children ..	95
XXXIV Who Should Direct the Character Development of Children	97
XXXV Who Should Direct the Health Care of the Family	99
XXXVI Who Should Take Care of the Sick	100
XXXVII Who Should Give First Aid to the Family Members	102
XXXVIII Who Should Care For the Health Protection of the Home ..	104
XXXIX Who Should Express the Family Affection	105
XL Who Should Give the Sympathy in the Family	107

Table	Page
XXI Who Should Receive the Confidences in the Family	108
XLII Who Should Give the Criticism in the Family	110
XLIII Who Should Dominate the Sex Life	112
XLIV Summary of Tables XXVII-XLIV of the Personal Aspects of Management, Child Care, Advancement and Health	113
XLV Who Should Plan the Family Good Times	114
XLVI Who Should Plan the Wife's Good Times	116
XLVII Who Should Plan the Husband's Good Times	119
XLVIII Who Should Plan the Children's Good Times	120
XLIX Who Should Carry Out These Good Times	122
L Who Should Plan the Social Life of the Family	124
LI Who Should Keep Harmony with the In-Laws	126
LII Who Should Keep Up Good Will With the Neighbors	128
LIII Who Should Direct Children's Friendships	130
LIV Who Should Assume Civic Responsibilities	133
LV Summary of Tables XLV-LV of the Responsibilities the Wife Desired the Husband to Assume Concerning the Social Aspects of the Home	134
LVI Summary of Responsibilities the Wife Desired the Husband to Assume in the Home in the Order of Number of Women Expressing the Desire	137
LVII Comparison of Topic Emphasis of Present Study with Eighteen studies cited in Review of Literature.....	141

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Home economics for girls in the New Bern High School of New Bern, N.C., has long been recognized as a subject of major importance. Until a few years ago boys had shown no desire to take part in the courses offered to the girls, but in recent years considerable demand has come from the boys for certain aspects of home economics training. These boys have desired a course for boys rather than a part of the present course for girls.

It was found that the superintendent of schools was very reluctant to consider such a course. The principal of the high school, several members of the school board, and a few mothers and fathers questioned the need of such a course in home economics for boys. However, educational opinions regarding the question are indicated by the following quotation from Paulson:

Home economics during the past few years has come to be recognized as a subject of major importance in the school curriculum. Long regarded as a subject suitable for girls and women, it is now being extended to include boys and men. Where this has been done home economics has been received enthusiastically by them. Apparently boys and men are eager to gain some knowledge and understanding of the home.¹

Therefore, the desire to give these boys in New Bern a course in home economics to meet their desires, their interests and their needs has led to the consideration of the content needs of such a course for boys from an angle, not previously studied.

¹ Clara Katherine Paulson, "The Home Activities and Responsibilities of a Selected Group of Boys and Men in Kansas City, Kansas." (unpublished Master's thesis, Kansas State College of Agriculture and Applied Science, 1936), p. 13.

In surveying the literature on this question, it was found that courses had been planned on the basis of teacher opinions, courses of other schools, special demands of boys, or studies of activities and responsibilities of fathers and boys.

In addition to the reviewed information, it seemed that it would be worthwhile to find out what the wife's ideas would be on the responsibilities of the husband in the home.

Statement of Problem

This problem was undertaken in an attempt to find another basis for a home economics course for boys as indicated by the home responsibilities wives desire husbands to share.

The writer felt it was important to know: (1) what responsibilities the women desire the men to assume alone, (2) what responsibilities the women desire the men to share with them, (3) what responsibilities the women wished to assume alone.

Where Made

This study was made in New Bern, Craven County, North Carolina, during the fall and winter of 1942. New Bern is located in Eastern North Carolina and has a population of approximately 15,000 people. (However, since this study was begun the population has more than doubled in numbers due to an influx of workers at the Marine Base in Cherry Point, 16 miles away.) The town itself is probably typical of the average town found in coastal North Carolina. It is old in tradition and slow to change over to the newer ideas, including education practices. The people make their living in the seafood industry, lumber business, truck farming in the surrounding county, and the other

usual pursuits of livelihood of any similiar town.

Method

The study was made by the interview check-list method. The check-list was made after consulting books on family relationship and home-making, as to their statements on responsibilities for men and boys, suggestions from members of the faculty of Woman's College of the Consolidated University of North Carolina, and from several home economists, who were married and carried home responsibilities, including children. The tentative check-list was tested with several homemakers and revised accordingly.

This revised check-list included eleven phases of home-life grouped under the following heads: Finances, Housing, Housework, Children, Recreation, Advancement, Clothing, Food, Health, Emotional Life, and Social Relations. (See sample questionnaire in Appendix.) It also included personal data concerning the women interviewed as to the length of time married; number, age and sex of children; income; employment of women; help in the home; housing; and occupation of the husband.

In searching for material and to avoid duplication of other studies the following sources were consulted:

Palfrey, Thomas R., and Coleman, Henry E. Guide to Bibliographies of Theses--United States and Canada. 2nd Edition. Chicago, A. L. A., 1940. 54 p.

United States. Library of Congress. Catalogue Division. List of American Doctoral Dissertations. Printed in 1912--Washington, Government Printing Office, 1927-1938.

Doctoral Dissertations Accepted by American Universities. 1933-1942. Compiled for the National Research Council and the American Council of Learned Societies by the Association of Research Libraries, New York, Wilson, 1934-1942.

Monroe, Walter Scott. Ten Years of Educational Research. 1918-1927.

University of Illinois. Bureau of Educational Research, Bulletin No. 42, August, 1928. Urbana, Illinois. University of Illinois, 1928. 377 p.

United States. Office of Education. Library. Bibliography of Research Studies in Education, 1926-27, Washington, Government Printing Office, 1929-1942.

Good, Carter Victor. Doctors' Theses Under Way in Education. 1930-42. This list, begun in 1931, appears annually in the January issue of the Journal of Educational Research. 1932-42.

Gray, Ruth A. Doctors' Theses in Education. A List of 797 Theses Deposited with the Office of Education and Available for Loan. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1935. 69 p. (U. S. Office of Education. Pamphlet No. 60.)

Columbia University. Teachers College. Register of Doctoral Dissertations Accepted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for Degree of Doctor of Philosophy. Vol. 1, 1899-1936, compiled and edited by Anver Barstad, and others, Teachers College Bulletin, 28th Series, No. 4, February, 1937. New York, Teachers College, 1937. 136 p.

New York University. Washington Square Library. List of Doctors' and Masters' Theses in Education. New York University, 1890-June, 1936. New York, N. Y. University, School of Education, 1937. 117 p.

Northwestern University. List of Doctoral Dissertations. 1896-1934. Evanston, Illinois, The University, 1935.

Monroe, Walter Scott and Shores, Louis. Bibliographies and Summaries in Education. New York, Wilson, 1936. 470 p.

Education Index: A Cumulative Author and Subject Index to a Selected List of Educational Periodicals, Books and Pamphlets. New York, H.W. Wilson Company, 1929-43.

The Bibliographic Index: A Cumulative Bibliography of Bibliographies. March, 1938 - March 1943. New York, Wilson.

Standard Catalog of Public Libraries: 1940 ed. An annotated list of 12,000 titles with full analytical index; compiled by Dorothy E. Cook and Isabel Stevenson Monro. New York, Wilson, 1940, 2,192 p. 1941-42 Cumulated Supplement to the 1940 edition; an annotated list of 1595 titles. New York, Wilson, 1942. 395 p.

Shaw, Charles B. A List of Books for College Libraries 1931-1938. Chicago, A.L.A., 1940. 284 p.

Review of Educational Research Washington, D.C., 1931-Feb. 1943.

School and Society. New York and Garrison. N.Y. The Science Press. 1939-May, 1943.

School Review. A Journal of Secondary Education, Chicago, The University of Chicago Press. 1936-June, 1943.

Scope

The group interviewed was limited as follows:

1. Number of years married--none were to be married less than five years, so the women would have weathered the first few years of marriage adjustment; and none over ten years, so their ideas of family responsibilities would be more or less modern.
2. The income of the family--none to be lower than \$1500 and on up the scale, since different income levels may cause differences in the responsibilities the wife will expect of the man.
3. Number of children--all to have at least one or more children, since children add new responsibilities and cause further adjustments in a family. These children were to be of different ages and sex since both may call for different responsibilities.
4. Help employed in the home--some to have full time help, some to have part time help, and some to have only occasional or no help as each calls for varying degrees of responsibilities.
5. Women employed outside the home--some to be employed full time, some to be employed part time, and some to be employed occasionally or not at all as employment usually takes the woman away from home. This gives her less time for home responsibilities and her ideas may be different from those of women not employed.
6. Types of home occupied--some to occupy large houses, some smaller houses, some apartments, some homes with their families; since the different types of homes demand different types of responsibilities and often some are shared by the family or owner of the home.
7. The husband's occupation--all to be representative of the usual occupation of the town.

The group did not include any family with no children nor any couple married under five years or over ten years and it was limited to white people. All homes were self-supporting. There were no extreme health problems. None of the homes were broken by death or divorce. No further attempt was made to evaluate the "success" of the family.

While interviewing the women, the writer marked the check-list (shown in the Appendix) and inserted notes on comments and reasons given by the women on details of responsibilities they desired of the husband. After the interview these notes were written out as accurately as possible.

Starting presents the man's point of view that he says boys should be taught:

Selection rather than drill in the preparation of foods and wigwags should be included in such a course for boys. Boys should acquire the ability to distinguish between the different fabrics used in men's clothing, recognize quality and estimate value, design, color, and occasional choice as to value. Boys should be able to plan and fill in a wardrobe budget and be understanding the part that clothes play in forming character. A desire should be acquired to dress decent, modestly, tastefully, and economically. Boys should be given physical and mental health and of mental capacity connected with the mental culture as the boys should be taught boys. The choice of the wife and wife should be the influence of varying religious ideas with regard heredity, and appreciation of the home should be taught.

Starting presents the woman's point of view that she says:

V. A. Barnard, "Training Women for Boys," Journal of Home Economics, 1911 (June, 1911), 41.

CHAPTER II

A REVIEW OF LITERATURE PERTINENT TO BASES OF COURSES OF STUDY FOR BOYS IN HOMEMAKING

The literature reviewed seems to indicate that the bases for the selection of a course in Home Economics for boys vary widely. Often the work in foods, grooming, and social etiquette, generally asked for by the boys, serves as an interest approach to many other phases of home economics. Many teachers combine several courses from other schools; and parents and boys offer suggestions for instruction.

A study of these suggestions and recommendations indicate a gradual development of home economics courses for boys.

Starrack presents the man's point of view when he says boys should be taught:

Selection rather than skill in the preparation of foods and etiquette should be included in such a course for boys. Boys should acquire the ability to distinguish between the different fabrics used in men's clothing; recognize quality and correct style, design, color, and economical choice as to price. Boys should be able to plan and follow a clothing budget and to understand the part that clothes play in forming impressions. A desire should be acquired to dress neatly, modestly, tastefully, and economically. Repairs about the house, physical and mental health and the mental aspects connected with the care of children in the home should be taught boys. The choice of the wife and its importance, the influence of varying religions along with family heredity, and appreciation of the home should be taught.²

Stocking presents the woman's point of view when she says,

²J. A. Starrack, "Homemaking Course for Boys," Journal of Home Economics XXII (June, 1930), 451.

In the intermediate school one of my boy's had what might be described as a 'Handy Andy' course. In it he learned to fix electric cords, replace washers and work out simple plumbing problems, about the running of furnaces, the different types of heating systems, ventilation, and many such important points of household up-keep. This knowledge has been of so much practical help to us that I wish such a course could be worked out for high schools and that both boys and girls could have the benefit of it.

So the conclusion of what matters seems to be: Teach all you possibly can, to both boys and girls, of the necessary mechanics of housekeeping, lift it out of drudgery into joyous service; but above all, teach them that to establish a home is an infinitely greater art than the most meticulous of housekeeping and that a builder of character is doing a nobler piece of work than the builder of the most exquisite bit of architecture.³

Ival Spafford discusses a course in Social Living:

Phoenix Union High School, Arizona, has developed a course, 'Social Living' for boys and girls together. Topics suggested by the students for discussion included the meaning of human relation, getting along with other people, improving personality, boy-girl interests, social customs, making marriage successful, how to make a satisfactory home environment.⁴

Rhyan⁵ in 1928 made a study of topics that should be included in home economics courses for Indiana High School boys. Questionnaires were sent to 275 state departments of education, supervisors, and teachers of home economics all over the United States. One hundred eighty-five usable papers were returned.

A summary, including fifty topics, of the subject matter taught

³Stella Holly Steeking, "Home Economics From A Mother's Point of View", Journal of Home Economics, XXII (July, 1930) 556-559.

⁴Ival Spafford, A Functioning Program of Home Economics. (New York, John Wily and Sons, Inc., 1940), p.213.

⁵Ivah M. Rhyan, "Home Problems for Boys", Journal of Home Economics, XXII (March, 1930) 191-193.

in the courses was compiled from the replies to the questionnaires, and from other materials received, including courses of study, mimeographed sheets, and letters.

The fifty topics, together with a few additional items, were listed on a questionnaire form. These questionnaires were then sent to 196 representative business men (twenty-one to sixty-eight years of age) who were asked to check the topics which they felt would be of most value to boys and men. One hundred twelve papers were returned fully answered. Two hundred three high school boys were also asked to check the questionnaire.

The replies of the men indicated that they thought the boys should be taught clothing selection, sex hygiene, thrift, food selection, nutrition, table etiquette.

The majority of the 203 high school boys indicated that they were mainly interested in clothing selection.

The items receiving the largest number of checks by the men and boys were: selection of one's own clothes; practicing thrift; acquiring knowledge of sex hygiene; problems of sanitation; knowledge and administration of First Aid; appreciation of home and family; appreciation of good books and pictures; appreciation of labor saving devices; training children in habits and character.

Thomas,⁶ in 1931, worked out objectives and suggestions for a course of study in home economics for boys, as a result of interviews with a group of men in the town. She then taught the subject to a class of boys, interviewing them as the class was in progress, keeping notes

⁶ Sybil Thomas, "Homemaking Objectives for Tenth and Eleventh Grade Boys," unpublished Master's thesis, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa, 1931).

on their activities and interests. She then interviewed 45 men of different occupations, ages, and social levels. From the information gathered she made out check-lists.

These check-lists were checked by 350 boys and 120 men. The result of the check-list was used as a basis of a one year's course in home economics for boys. This course consisted of the following units: (1) Foods and nutrition (2) Personal grooming and clothing (3) Child development (4) Human relationships (5) Personal hygiene and health (6) Business organization of the home (7) The house - it's planning, furnishing and care (8) First Aid and care of the sick.

Handerson⁷ in 1932 made a study of the present status of the home economics courses in many of the Ohio Schools. Through the interview and questionnaire method, she obtained interests, activities, and responsibilities of the boys from many parts of the state. She summarizes her findings as follows:

Many scientific studies reveal the value of the inclusion of home economics in the high school curriculum. Scientific studies based on the activities, present and probable future needs reveals that the course of study should include units in the following phases of home economics: health, foods and nutrition, family and social development, household management, the house, it's selection, planning, equipment and care.

Harrison⁸ in 1934 made a study of the home activities of boys and young married men in Williamsburg, Virginia. The purpose of this study was to attempt to determine the needs for homemaking education for

⁷Carrie M. Handerson, "Home Economics for Boys," (unpublished Master's thesis, New York University, 1932), p. 145.

⁸Sallie Baird Harrison, "Homemaking Responsibilities of Certain High School Boys Contrasted with Homemaking Responsibilities of Younger Married Men in the Same Area of Virginia," (unpublished Master's thesis, University of Tennessee, 1934).

boys; to learn the activities of the high school boys and the young married men; and to determine the extent of homemaking activities of these boys and men in their homes.

Questionnaires were formulated in relation to the home situation, number in the family, the father's occupation and employment of household servants. The check-lists included activities which are performed in the home. The questionnaires and check-list were answered by 79 men and 80 boys. The following is a summary of her study:

1. The men and boys studied participated in many activities that are necessary to the successful operation of the home, health and satisfaction of the family.
 2. Location of home, size of family, employment of household service, influence to some extent the participation of both boys and men in homemaking activities, but no one of these factors causes a reduction of activities to the vanishing point.
 3. Courses in home economics for boys can be taught by the problem method, with the problems based on the present home activities and interest of the boys. The units in such a course should include: Home Management, Textile and Clothing, Child Care and Training, Foods and Nutrition, Care of the Sick, Social Relationships, and Family Relationships.
 4. If we accept the activities, interests and responsibilities of children as one basis for curriculum construction, boys as well as girls in the area of Williamsburg, Virginia need homemaking education.
- The following interest study was reported by Rathney of the activities of 306 high school boys in eight public high schools in Massachusetts. The original list of items was scaled. The data are

therefore, quite generally applicable to various schools. The following items taken from a long list that was checked by the boys, seem especially pertinent to the planning of a course for boys in personal and home living. The data are organized in the original copy as follows:

- Keeping my trousers pressed and shoes shined
- Buying presents for others
- Planning my future after high school
- Buying new clothes
- Saving my money in a bank or Christmas Club
- Discussing radio programs and movies
- Going to school parties, class parties and club parties
- Talking to my parents about my future
- Keeping a cash account
- Helping parents at home
- Working on a farm
- Repairing wooden things like furniture
- Driving other members of the family around in a car
- Raising flowers and plants.⁹

Paulsen¹⁰ in 1936 made a study of the home life and related activities of 860 boys and 50 men, Kansas City, Kansas for the purpose of developing functioning home economics courses for boys worthy of a place in the school curriculum.

She used a check-list of home activities for 175 boys in grades 7 to 12 and 110 men in Junior College and a part of the check-list was checked by 50 of the boys' fathers.

The questionnaire consisted of a study of the home life of the boys. Her findings indicated that the home economics courses for boys in Kansas City, Kansas, should include the following topics:

- a. Characteristics and standards of a desirable family life.
- b. The development of personality necessary for satisfactory

⁹Harrison, *Ibid.*, p. 87.

¹⁰Paulsen, *op. cit.*

home and community relations.

- c. Satisfactory and worthwhile use of leisure time.
- d. Intelligent selection of clothing and textiles.
- e. The finances of the individual and the family.
- f. The development of physical and mental health of the individual and the family.
- g. The use, care, and repair of household equipment.
- h. Home selection, planning and furnishing.

Pierce¹¹ in 1938 made a study of the outstanding home activities of 76 high school boys and 76 younger married men, picked at random from the town of Newbern, Tennessee, for the purpose of formulating the needs for a course in home economics for boys in Newbern. A questionnaire and a check-list was planned of home activities of boys, and the questionnaire consisted of a study of items relating to the home life:

The findings indicated that a course in home economics for high school boys in Newbern and vicinity should include the following topics: Selection, purchase, care and repair of clothing, personal grooming, consumer purchasing of foods, clothing, personal and household supplies and gifts for others, personal and family financing; management of time, child care and training; social and family relations, First Aid and care of the sick, housing and house furnishings, household mechanics; certain "out-of-door" improvements, and selection and preparation of food and table service in relation to social customs.

Springer¹² in 1939 made a similar study. In this study 160 boys and 102 fathers were asked to check a questionnaire in an effort to

¹¹Maurine Smith Pierce, "Homemaking Responsibilities of Certain High School Boys Contrasted with Younger Married Men in the Same Area." (Unpublished Master's Thesis, The University of Tennessee, Knoxville, 1938).

¹²Fern Kauffman Springer, "An Outline for a Course in Homemaking for Boys in High School Based on Suggestions Made by 160 Boys and 102 Fathers." (Unpublished Master's thesis, Purdue University, LaFayette, Indiana, 1939).

obtain information regarding: (1) the extent to which fathers engaged in home activities (2) to find the amount of training which they had received in preparation for these responsibilities (3) to secure their opinions regarding training for themselves and training for their sons (4) to discover the phase of home economics in which fathers and senior boys in high school are interested (5) to survey home economics offerings in other high schools, and (6) to develop a course in home economics for boys based upon opinions of the fathers and the interests of the boys. The questions asked the fathers were on general home activities, such as the buying of food and selection of groceries, articles of clothing, all household equipment, new furnishings, housing, home activities, child care.

The study showed that a large proportion of the 102 fathers participated in these activities of the home; that there was a need of a course for boys to help them acquire skills since they would probably do many of the same activities now done by the fathers; and a program for boys must be broad enough to meet these responsibilities. More than 90 percent felt that a unit in all the things listed should be included in a course for boys.

The results of the boys questionnaire showed great interest in information on selection and choice of food and on food etiquette, rather than on actual preparation, and on information on personal appearance. Over 70 percent checked the clothing and grooming items. Another study shows that:

"Grace Johnson found in a study of 92 home economics graduates (fifty-nine of whom were married) of Oregon State College, that married men desire early training in such areas as child development, family finances and home

management. These suggest a partial content for a home economics course for boys.¹³

Dunn¹⁴ in 1930 made a study in Long Beach, California, of the social aspects of the home, using it as a basis of content for a course in family adjustment for boys. A preliminary out-line was made suggesting the proposed course, together with a questionnaire which was sent to 246 boys in the high school and to the parents of these boys. The returns from over 200 boys and almost 100 percent of their parents showed that they were decidedly in favor of such a course and seemed to justify the development of the following units of work: (1) getting along with others (2) adjustments because of age differences (3) adjustments in family finances (4) development of family life (5) adjustments in case of sickness or accidents (6) the twentieth century family adjustments.

The study indicated that the course was to be given in the sociology department instead of the home economics department because the sociological aspects were emphasized instead of homemaking skills.

For a number of years, boys have received home economics instruction in the public schools of the United States. According to the Office of Education's Home Economics Survey, as far back as 1925-26, 42 states offered some home economics training to boys in various public schools. According to Whitcombe:

"Requests for this work came from the boys themselves, who apparently felt the need of it for their Boy Scout duties, camping trips, athletic contests, and every day living matters,

¹³Pierce, *op. cit.*, p 81.

¹⁴Maud Wilson Dunn, "Family Adjustment;" A Course for Senior High School Boys, *Journal of Home Economics*, XXIII (January, 1931), 9-14.

including proper social usages for all occasions. The boys also asked for this work because they desired to know how to do some of the household tasks performed so well by their sisters trained in home economics.

"Superintendent and principals of school, teachers, and parents seem to agree that boys as well as girls need some home economic instruction for intelligent selection of their food, whether in the home, school cafeteria, restaurant, corner grocery store, or lunch counter; for purchase and care of their clothes; information concerning rent; purchasing versus building a house; furnishing and financing a home; and assistance in the rearing of a family."¹⁵

Hinkly¹⁶ in 1926, at the request of a group of boys for a course in home economics, in the Teacher's College High School of the University of Nebraska called a meeting of the boys and asked them to tell freely and frankly what they wanted in the course. As a result of this conference, the boys voted to have their course made up of the following units:

1. Selection and preparation of foods for dinners.
2. Selection and care of clothing for men.
3. Budget for the boys and men.
4. Duties of a host.
5. First Aid.
6. Camp cookery.

Binkley¹⁷ in 1928, reported the "Home Craft" course, introduced into the curriculum in 1925 at the Tulsa, Oklahoma High School, came as

¹⁵Emiline S. Whitcombe. Home Economics for Boys Pamphlet No. 4. Washington: Office of Education, 1925, 1.

¹⁶Jane Hinkly. "Home Economics for High School Boys" Journal of Home Economics XIX (January, 1927), 28.

¹⁷Martha Binkley. "Home Craft Course for Girls and Boys." Journal of Home Economics XI (March, 1928), 155-156.

the outgrowth of a questionnaire sent by the department of home economics to the parents and the high school boys asking their views on such a course. The following units were offered the boys:

1. Family relations.
2. Heredity and environment.
3. Marriage and divorce.
4. Individual health.
5. Domestic Architecture.

Binkley¹⁸ in 1931, made a study of the values boys had gained from the different units which had been taught previously in Tulsa, Oklahoma, High School. Questionnaires were sent to 100 boys who had taken the course in the past two years or longer. They were asked to estimate the value of the different units, that value to be estimated by the help it had been to them in solving their problems since they had left school.

The summary of answers to the questionnaires was as follows:

- 95% had profited from the study of nutrition.
- 85% felt they had a better appreciation of the cost of living.
- 85% had profited from the study of social usages.
- 78% felt that they had exercised better judgement in the selection of their clothing.
- It could be assumed that this was used as a basis for the course in Home Economics for the next year.

¹⁸Martha Binkley "Home Economics for Boys," Practical Home Economics, IX (October, 1931), 308.

Law¹⁹ in 1940, made a study of the activities of boys of the secondary school level and of a group of men, to decide what should be the home living education for boys on the secondary level. She secured the information by questionnaires from 247 boys from the entire student body of Mt. Holly High School, New Jersey, the fathers of these boys, 33 local Rotary club members and 56 interviews from local men of the town.

The men's opinions concerning what boys should be taught indicated that some stress should be placed on the following phases of home life:

- (1) Care of the clothing, this to include darning of socks, sewing on buttons, patching, laundering, pressing suits, removing spots and mending tears.
- (2) Selection and planning of house and grounds as well as decorating own bedroom.
- (3) Making beds and cleaning own room.
- (4) Prenatal care of mothers.
- (5) Meal planning and preparation of food for an adequate nutrition.

The boy's opinions stressed the following problems which may well come under the following groups:

- (1) Nutrition for an adequate nutritional status.
- (2) Clothing, purchase, choice, selection, of children's clothes and personal grooming.
- (3) Use of leisure time.
- (4) Social practices.
- (5) Sharing home responsibilities.
- (6) Family and social relationships.
- (7) Money management.
- (8) Sex relations.
- (9) Child Care.
- (10) House furnishings.

Sparks²⁰ in 1935, made a study of the personal problems of the boys

¹⁹Carolyn Waldo Law, "Family Life Education for Boys in the Secondary School." (unpublished Master's thesis, Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pennsylvania, 1940).

²⁰Glara M. Sparks, "Boys' and Girls' Problems As a Basis for An Education Guidance Program at Lincoln Community High School, Lincoln, Illinois." (unpublished Master's thesis, University of Colorado, 1935).

and girls in the Lincoln Community High School, Lincoln, Illinois, for the purpose of using it as a basis for an educational guidance program. She sought, through a questionnaire, the knowledge of the home and community background of the parents and the students, and a statement of the student's life problem. These problems were classified as (1) Clothing (2) Finances (3) Foods (4) Friends (5) Health (6) Studies (7) Vocations. She made no recommendation for a teaching program to meet these problems other than to suggest that they would probably demand the following types of education.

1. Education for homemaking.
2. Adult Education Program.
3. A "Clinic" for high school boys and girls.
4. Individual counseling.
5. An intergrated program of education."

Home Management	
Housework	
Planning the Home	
Home Improvement	
Out-door Improvement	
Clothing	
Selection and Choice	
Care and Repair	
Grooming	
Health	
Physical and Mental	
Sanitation	
Personal Hygiene	
Care of the Sick	
First Aid	
Food and Nutrition	
Choice and Preparation	
Preparation	
Table Service	
Child Care and Development	
Education	
Vocation	
Money Management	
Thrift	
Industrious	

CHAPTER III

Description of the Group Interviewed

The family characteristics of the 75 white women interviewed in this study can best be presented in the following form:

1. Number of years married:

No of years	No of women
5 or 6	32
7 or 8	22
9 or 10	<u>21</u>
Total	75

2. Income of the family:

Income	No of women
\$1500--\$1999	30
\$2000--\$2499	24
\$2500--and over	<u>21</u>
Total	75

3. Children -- numbers, age, and sex:

A. No of children	No of women
1	11
2	49
3	<u>15</u>
Total	75

B. Age of children	No of women
1-2-3	58
4-5-6	45
7-8-9	<u>21</u>
Total	75

C. Sex of children	No of women
Boys only	20
Girls only	19
Both boys and girls	<u>36</u>
Total	75

4. Help employed in home:

	No of women
Help	
Full Time	23
Part Time	17
Limited	<u>35</u>
Total	75

5. Women employed:

	No of women
Employment	
Full Time	17
Part Time	11
Limited	<u>47</u>
Total	75

6. Type of home occupied:

	No of women
Home	
Large House	7
Small House	24
Apartment	<u>44</u>
Total	75

Occupation of Husbands

The 75 women in the group were married to men who represented a wide distribution of occupational interests. The husbands were employed in 62 different jobs or professions, ranging from medicine to mechanics. The list is as follows:

<u>Occupation</u>	<u>No of Men</u>
Accountant	1
Adjuster for credit company	1
Architect	1
Assistant store manager	1
Ball player	1
Barber	1
Bookkeeper	1
Broker	1

<u>Occupation</u>	<u>No of Men</u>
Bus driver	3
Carpenter	2
Carpenter Foreman	1
Cashier of bank	1
Chief commissary steward	1
Clerical work	1
Doctor	3
Electrical contractor	1
Electrical welder	1
Foreman of a road gang	1
Highway engineer	2
Highway inspector	1
Insurance agent	1
Lawyer	2
Machinist	2
Manager of a beer corporation	1
Manager of a bus station	1
Manager of a drug store	1
Manager of a lunch counter	1
Manager of a service station	1
Manager of a shoe store	1
Owner and operator of a drug store	1
Owner and operator of a hardware store	1
Owner and operator of a men's clothing store	1
Owner and operator of an Office Supply House	1
Owner and operator of a seafood house	1

<u>Occupation</u>	<u>No of Men</u>
Owner and operator of a service station	1
Owner and operator of a shoe store	1
Owner and operator of a wholesale house	1
Painter	1
Postal clerk	1
Printer	1
Railroad express agent	1
Salesman--Auto	1
Salesman--Beer	1
Salesman--Coco Cola	1
Salesman--Clothing	1
Salesman--Dry goods	2
Salesman--Furniture	1
Salesman--Grocery	1
Salesman--Shoe	2
Service station assistant	1
Supply House worker	1
Timber estimator	1
Timekeeper	3
Truck driver--Bottling company	1
Truck driver--Ice cream company	1
Truck driver--Laundry	1
Truck driver--Oil	1
Truck driver--Supply house	1
Traveling salesman--Food	2
Traveling salesman--Hardware	1

<u>Occupation</u>	<u>No of Men</u>
Traveling salesman--Printing supplies	1
Traveling salesman--Shoes	1

Total 75

family. Out of these women worked full time and 10 worked part time. All of them felt that the woman's place was in the home, especially when there are young children and 71 of these women had children under the school age, and four were mothers of children older than the school age but all of them were in agreement about this.

It was interesting to note that the one woman who thought the earning of the family income belonged to both the husband and the wife stated that she should work only for the purpose of helping to send children to college or to assist in buying a home. She was working part time, but it was for her husband and in his office, which adjoined the home. (See Table II)

The answer to the question, "Who should plan the spending of the income?" indicated that 3 women said the husband should plan the spending of the family income. These 3 women were from the high income level, and were not employed out of the home. These women had husbands who gave guidance in the way of planning and saving for the household expenses, clothing, children, and education for themselves. These 3 women said, "He will get there if he would do it this way. It seems that the man has the right to do so and the higher the income, the more responsibility the husband has toward the woman."

The women desired to plan the spending only to keep him from the

CHAPTER IV
PRESENTATION OF THAT PART OF THE STUDY PERTAINING
TO THE ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF THE HOME

The answers to the question, "Who should earn the money?" indicated that 74 women desired the husband to earn the income of the family. Yet, 17 of these women worked full time and 10 worked part time. All of them felt that the woman's place was in the home, especially, when there are young children and 71 of these women had children under the school age, and four were mothers of children older than the school age; but all of them were in agreement about this.

It was interesting to note that the one woman who thought the earning of the family income belonged to both the husband and the wife stated that she should work only for the purpose of helping to send children to college or to assist in buying a home. She was working part time, but it was for her husband and in his office, which adjoined the house. (See Table II)

The answers to the question, "Who should plan the spending of the income?" indicated that 3 women desired the husband to plan the spending of the family income. These 3 women were from the high income level, and were not employed out of the home. These women desired the husband to give outright to the wife what he considered a good amount for the household expenses, clothing, children, and allowances for themselves. These 3 women said, "We will get more" if he would do it this way. It seems that the less the woman had to do and the higher the income, the more responsibilities she desired her husband to assume.

One woman desired to plan the spending only to keep him from the

TABLE II

WOMEN'S OPINIONS
Who Should Earn the Money?

Replies	Percent	Income Level		Housing		Years Married		Help in Home		Children		Wife Employed	
74 (the man)	98.66	High	20	Large	6	5 or 6	32	Full	23	1	11	Full	47
		Med.	24	Small	24	7 or 8	21	Part	16	2	48	Part	10
		Low	30	Apt.	44	9 or 10	21	Limited	35	3	15	Limited	17
0 (the woman)													
1 (both)	1.33	High	1	Large	1	9 or 10	1	Part	1	2	1	Part	1

Main Reasons Given: If there is a need for extra money to educate children or for a home, she should help, if she can do it at home.

Explanation of Table Terms:

High yearly income of \$2500 and over.

Med. yearly income of \$2000 to \$2499.

Low yearly income of \$1500 to \$1999.

Large, house with three or more bedrooms and living quarters.

Small, house with two bedrooms or less and living quarters--some shared with family.

Limited, occasional or none.

Full, full time.

Part, part time.

details of it because he was so busy. He was a truck driver and was often out of town. She said she had been doing it in the past and he seemed perfectly satisfied with the manner in which she had been managing the matter. This woman was employed full time, had full time help in the home, and had one child.

Seventy-one women desired the planning of the spending of the income to be done jointly by the husband and wife. All felt there would be better understanding and more satisfaction about how the money is to be spent. Sixty-seven of these women even felt a greater savings would result from the joint planning. Three of these wanted only the larger items to be planned. These 3 were not employed, had two children, full time help in the home, and lived in apartments. One was from the high income level and two, from the medium level. These women felt that they had the time to do it well. (See Table III)

The answers to the question "Who should handle the money?", indicates that 24 of the women interviewed, desired the husband to handle the money. They desired him to put it in the bank in his name and draw it out, and to give them a definite amount for their household and family expenses. Four of them felt it would give the man more self-respect, but 16 felt the man knew more about it, because he had experience in a business way. Fourteen of these 16 women were in the high income level, and had full or part time help in the home, and were not employed out of the home. Again it seems that the less the women have to do the more responsibility they wish their husbands to assume. Strange to say, 4 women who were employed full time and 2 employed part time, desired even the money they earned to be handled by the husband.

Eighteen women desired to handle the money alone. Sixteen stated it

TABLE III

**WOMEN'S OPINIONS
Who Should Plan the Spending?**

Replied	Percent	Income Level	Housing	Years Married	Help in Home	Children	Wife Employed		
3 (the man)	3.99	High	3	Large 1	9 or 10	3	Full 1	2 1	Limited 3
				Small 1			Part 1	3 2	
				Apt. 1			Limited 1		
<u>Main Reasons Given:</u> All wanted men to plan spending and give them an allowance for house, food, clothing, children, and self.									
1 (the man)	1.33	Med.	1	Apt. 1	5 or 6	1	Full 1	1 1	1 Full 1
<u>Main Reasons Given:</u> Husband works long hours, doesn't have the time and is perfectly satisfied with the way she does it.									
71 (both)	94.66	High	18	Large 6	5 or 6	31	Full 21	1 10	Full 16
		Med.	23	Small 23	7 or 8	22	Part 16	2 48	Part 11
		Low	30	Apt. 42	9 or 10	18	Limited 34	3 13	Limited 44
<u>Main Reasons Given:</u> 71 thought there would be greater satisfaction, better understanding about finances and more harmony. 6 thought better planning can result from two minds. 6 thought they could have more and save more. 3 wished only the big items to be planned by the two, such as for food, clothing, rent, allowances, etc.									

was only to help the husband, since he had so little time away from his work. Five of these were employed full time and 7 were employed part time. Six of them had full time help and 6 had part time help. Two felt they were more capable of doing it. These 2 women were from the medium income level, and worked part time. Each had two children under school age and each had occasional or no help in the home, but did not mind the added responsibility.

Thirty-three desired the money to be handled jointly. They stated that would be greater satisfaction and more harmony between the husband and wife if they had a joint account used by both. They agreed that the person at hand should pay the bills and make out the checks. Eight of these were working full time and 7 part time. One even thought such arrangement would act as a check upon the spending of the other, if one was more of a spendthrift than the other. This woman was from the low income level, married 9 years, had 2 children and was not employed out of the home. (See Table IV)

The answers to the question, "Who should manage the savings?", indicated that 23 of the wives desired their husbands to manage the savings. They desired them to decide on the type of savings and to look after the handling of investment. Fourteen thought their husbands were more capable of doing this and more interested in the matter. Eight felt that this responsibility gave the man more self-respect. Twelve were from the high income level, 6 from the medium income level, and 5 were from the low income level. Again the majority of the women who wished their husbands to assume the entire responsibility were from the higher income level, had full or part time help in the home, and were not employed. The number of years married and the number of children seem to have no effect upon their decision.

TABLE IV

WOMEN'S OPINIONS
Who Should Handle the Money?

Replies	Percent	Income Level	Housing	Years Married	Help in Home	Children	Wife Employed				
24 (the man)	32	High	14	Large 4	5 or 6	6	Full 10	1	2	Full	4
		Med.	4	Small 11	7 or 8	7	Part 6	2	18	Part	2
		Low	6	Apt. 9	9 or 10	11	Limited 8	3	4	Limited	8
<u>Main Reasons Given:</u>											
24 wanted them to bank the money and give them their amounts for each large item.											
16 thought men had more experience with money matters, therefore were more capable.											
4 thought it would give the men more self-respect.											
2 thought that since he earned the money he should handle it.											
2 said their husbands wanted to do it and they wanted them to be satisfied.											
18 (the woman)	24	High	1	Large 1	5 or 6	9	Full 3	1	3	Full	5
		Med.	7	Small 7	7 or 8	6	Part 3	2	12	Part	2
		Low	10	Apt. 10	9 or 10	3	Limited 12	3	3	Limited	11
<u>Main Reasons Given:</u>											
16 said they had time to do it and the men did not.											
2 said they were more capable than the men of doing it.											
33 (both)	44	High	6	Large 2	5 or 6	17	Full 10	1	6	Full	8
		Med.	13	Small 8	7 or 8	9	Part 8	2	19	Part	7
		Low	14	Apt. 23	9 or 10	7	Limited 15	3	8	Limited	18
<u>Main Reasons Given:</u>											
33 said there would be a greater satisfaction and more money saved.											
33 wanted either one to bank it and write out checks whenever it was most convenient, and pay off servants, or bills and give allowances.											
1 felt that one would act as a check on the other when one was more of a spend thrift.											

Fifteen women desired to manage the savings themselves, and gave as the reason, that their husbands had so little time. Two felt they could save more. One woman felt the savings would be safer if handled by her and put in her name. This woman was from the high income level, had 1 child, full time help in the home, and worked part time, but her work was done in the home. (This is exactly the reverse of what happens in her case as her husband attends to the savings without her having any knowledge of the amount or kind of investments he makes).

Thirty-seven women desired the savings to be managed jointly. All thought more satisfaction and better understanding of the savings would result. Six women were from the high income level, 10 from the medium, and 21 from the low income level. Seven women were employed full time, 9 part time and 21 were not employed. They desired both to plan the type of savings and to make either initial arrangements or payments. Seven felt one acted as a check on the other and would result in a more satisfactory feeling concerning the savings. (See Table V)

The answers to the question, "Who should keep the records?", indicated that 13 women desired the husband to keep what ever record is kept of the family finances. Seven women were from the high income level, not employed, or only part time employment, had 2 children under school age, and full time help in the home. Two were from the medium income level and 4 were from the low income level. Six women wanted the husband to keep the records, deeds, budget, receipts, since (in all cases except one) he earned most of the money, and he would get more satisfaction from it. Four thought the husband more capable. Three thought there was no need of any records being kept, but if they were kept the husband would have to be responsible for them. These 3 women were from the low

TABLE V

WOMEN'S OPINIONS
Who Should Manage the Savings?

Replies	Percent	Income Level	Housing	Years Married	Help in Home	Children	Wife Employed		
23 (the man)	30.66	High	12	Large 3	5 or 6	7	Full 9	1 4	Full 3
		Med.	6	Small 9	7 or 8	8	Part 8	2 17	Part 2
		Low	5	Apt. 11	9 or 10	8	Limited 6	3 2	Limited 18

Main Reasons Given: 23 wanted them to decide on type of savings, amount to save and actually to do it all.

14 thought their husbands were more capable and more interested in managing it.

8 thought it gives the men more self-respect and would help to make them feel they are at the head of the family.

1 thought the husband should do it because he likes to do it.

15 (the woman)	20	High	3	Large 1	5 or 6	9	Full 7	1 2	Full 7
		Med.	8	Small 6	7 or 8	2	Part 0	2 9	Part 0
		Low	4	Apt. 8	9 or 10	4	Limited 8	3 4	Limited 8

Main Reasons Given: 12 said they had time to do it and their husbands did not.

2 wanted to do it because they could save more.

1 felt they would be safer in case of trouble if it was all done by her.

37 (both)	49.33	High	6	Large 3	5 or 6	16	Full 7	1 5	Full 7
		Med.	10	Small 9	7 or 8	12	Part 9	2 23	Part 9
		Low	21	Apt. 25	9 or 10	9	Limited 21	3 9	Limited 21

Main Reasons Given: 37 thought there would be more satisfaction, better understanding, more harmony in thoughts pertaining to money.

37 either wanted to put it in the bank or savings after first planning and either to pay out at stated times when payments were due.

7 felt it was a check on each other which both shared and would be conscious of.

income level, married 9 or 10 years, had partial help or none in the home, had 2 children under school age, and were not employed. Their sly smiles and remarks about having had previous training in budget planning and record keeping in school indicated that it had not made much of an impression on their later way of living.

Thirty-seven women desired no help in keeping the records. Eleven felt they had more time. Twenty-five felt their husbands would neglect the duty, and probably drop it altogether. One woman felt she was more capable. Ten of these women worked full time, 2 part time and 25 worked occasionally or not at all. Six women had full time help, 15 part time help, and 26 occasional or no help. Six were from the high income level, 13 from the medium income level and 18 were from the low income level.

Twenty-five women desired the records to be kept jointly. All felt greater satisfaction would result. All felt that each should have access to all records and help each other keep them, with the one least busy at the time taking the responsibility.

These 25 women were almost equally represented in the 3 income levels, and about half were employed and the other half employed only part time or not at all. Six of these desired budgets to be planned and followed consistently. All 6 were from the medium income level, had part time help, and worked full time out of the home. (See Table VI)

The answers to the question, "Who should select the place where you are to live?", indicated that 1 woman desired her husband to assume the entire responsibility, saying he made the livelihood for the family and his office was more convenient in his house (the man was a doctor) and his convenience and likes should be considered first in the family. This

TABLE VI

WOMEN'S OPINIONS
Who Should Keep the Records?

Replies	Percent	Income Level	Housing	Years Married	Help in Home	Children	Wife Employed
13 (the man)	17.33	High	7	Large 4	5 or 6	5	Full 1
		Med.	2	Small 3	7 or 8	2	Part 2
		Low	4	Apt. 6	9 or 10	6	Limited 10

Main Reasons Given: 6 wanted their husbands to do it because they felt the man would be more satisfied.
 4 felt the man more capable of doing it.
 3 felt there was no need, but if anyone did it, the man would have to do it.

37 (the woman)	49.33	High	6	Large 2	5 or 6	20	Full 6	1	5	Full 10
		Med.	13	Small 14	7 or 8	11	Part 5	2	25	Part 2
		Low	18	Apt. 21	9 or 10	6	Limited 26	3	7	Limited 25

Main Reasons Given: 25 wanted to do it because their husbands had no patience and would neglect it, maybe even dropping it altogether.
 11 wanted to do it because they had time and it would save some extra work for the husband who had little time at home.
 1 felt that she was more capable, could really do it better.

25 (both)	33.33	High	8	Large 1	5 or 6	7	Full 9	1	3	Full 6
		Med.	9	Small 7	7 or 8	9	Part 9	2	16	Part 7
		Low	8	Apt. 17	9 or 10	9	Limited 7	3	6	Limited 12

Main Reasons Given: 25 felt greater satisfaction would result for both, better understanding of the spending.
 25 felt that both should have access to all records and help each other keep them, or whoever wasn't busy at the time it should be done.
 4 of these felt a greater saving would result.

woman helped in his office which gave her ready access to the home and the children.

Saying they knew the family needs better than their husbands, 15 women wanted to select the place to live with no assistance from the husband. Three felt he cared very little about the selection. Ten felt that they were in the home more than the man, and should be the ones to select it, whether it was a rented home or a purchased home. Six of these women were from the high income level, 1 from the medium level, and 8 were from the low. None of these women lived in large houses, but 11 lived in apartments and 4 in small houses or shared the home with relatives or others. Possibly there might have been a difference in the answer if there had been a large house with a large outlay of money to consider.

Fifty-nine of these women desired the selection of the home to be done jointly. All felt that greater pride and satisfaction in the home would result; that both should decide which house to buy or rent; where the location should be; and both should consider the conveniences of the house so it would more nearly meet the needs of the entire family. All felt that if they were to build, the plans should be carefully considered by both. Fourteen of these women were from the high income level, 23 from the medium income level and 22 were from the low income level. Fourteen of these women were employed full time, 4 were employed part time and 41 were employed occasionally or not at all. (See Table VII)

The answers to the question, "Who should manage the repairs and improvements on the house?", indicated that 46 women desired their husbands to assume the responsibility entirely alone. They all thought it should be planned together but, that men know more about such work and can get other men to do the work for them easier than women, and that men prefer

TABLE VII

WOMEN'S OPINIONS

Who Should Select the Place Where You Are to Live?

Replies	Percent	Income Level	Housing	Years Married	Help in Home	Children	Wife Employed
1 (the man)	1.33	High 1	Large 1	7 or 8 1	Full 1	2 1	Part 1

Main Reasons Given: His money and his life. He should have it where he feels it should be and arranged as he likes since the livelihood of the family is most important and entirely dependent upon him.

15 (the woman)	20	High	6	Large 0	5 or 6	8	Full	4	1	4	Full	3
		Med.	1	Small 14	7 or 8	3	Part	6	2	6	Part	6
		Low	8	Apt. 11	9 or 10	4	Limited	5	3	5	Limited	6

Main Reasons Given: 10 felt she was there all day and he was there such a short time that she would be the one to select.
3 felt that he cared very little about the selection.
2 thought she knew the family needs better.

59 (both)	78.66	High	14	Large 6	5 or 6	24	Full	18	1	7	Full	14
		Med.	23	Small 20	7 or 8	18	Part	11	2	42	Part	4
		Low	22	Apt. 33	9 or 10	17	Limited	30	3	10	Limited	41

Main Reasons Given: 59 felt there would be greater pride and satisfaction, and that the home would more nearly meet the needs of the family if he and she both decide which house to buy or rent, where the location should be and the convenience of it. If buying or building plans should be carefully considered by both.

to work for men rather than for women. They desire the men to manage and even to do the painting of the house, inside and out, the making of shelves, and other building. The study seemed to indicate that the shorter time they were married the more responsibility these women desired the husbands to assume in the repairs and improvements of the house. Twenty-four of these women had been married 5 or 6 years, 12 had been married 7 or 8 years, and 13 had been married 9 or 10 years. Fifteen of these women were employed full time, 6 part time, and 27 were employed occasionally or not at all.

One woman desired to assume responsibility for the managing of the repairs and improvements on the house, stating that she had more time than her husband. This woman was not employed, was in the low income level, married 6 years and had no help.

Twenty-eight of the women desired their husbands to share the responsibility with them. Nineteen felt they would enjoy doing it together. All of these were not employed. Four felt he should do mainly the outside of the house and the building while she did the inside. Five felt they should plan it together and she manage it while he worked, even though she would take the orders from him. (An interesting point to note here is that 2 of these women worked full time and 3 part time). (See Table VIII)

The answers to the question, "Who should manage the repairs and improvements in the yard?", indicated that 31 women wished the husband to assume this responsibility. They said he was more capable of doing it, had more experience and could with greater ease get men to do the work when necessary. Five women who were not employed, were in the high income level and had full or part time help, said they did not have time. Again it seemed that women of the high income level desired the men to assume more responsibility.

TABLE VIII

WOMEN'S OPINIONS

Who Should Manage the Repairs and Improvements on the House?

Replies	Percent	Income Level	Housing	Years Married	Help in Home	Children	Wife Employed				
46 (the man)	61.33	High	12	Large 3	5 or 6	21	Full 14	1	7	Full	15
		Med.	16	Small 18	7 or 8	12	Part 10	2	29	Part	6
		Low	18	Apt. 25	9 or 10	13	Limited 22	3	10	Limited	27

Main Reasons Given: 46 thought the man could manage it better, that he could get work done better and cheaper and could handle workmen better, that men know more about this and are more capable. That is first a man's job. (But they all agree it should be planned by both.)

46 wanted the building managed especially by men.

40 wanted the husband to paint shelves, screens, porches, fix floors, make steps.

1 (the woman)	1.33	Low	1	Apt. 1	5 or 6	1	Limited 1	2	1	Limited	1
---------------	------	-----	---	--------	--------	---	-----------	---	---	---------	---

Main Reasons Given: She wanted to do it because he didn't have time and she could take that much responsibility from him.

28 (both)	37.33	High	9	Large 4	5 or 6	10	Full 29	1	4	Full	2
		Med.	8	Small 6	7 or 8	10	Part 7	2	19	Part	5
		Low	11	Apt. 18	9 or 10	8	Limited 12	3	5	Limited	19

Main Reasons Given: 19 felt greater satisfaction from both, would be more suitable, more enjoyable, pleasure doing it together.

5 felt their husbands hadn't the time but he could manage it through her in their planning--she could take his orders so to speak in how it should be done, by whom, etc., and be a "go-between" from the husband to the workman.

4 felt he should do the outside and she the inside.

The women felt the husband should clean the yard, cut the grass, prune the shrubbery or see that it is done right.

Twelve women preferred to assume this responsibility; eight, saying they were particularly interested in it and their husbands were not, four wished to do it because they had more time than the husbands. These 4 were not employed, had no help, were from the low income level, and were married the shorter length of time.

Thirty-two women wished the husbands to assume this responsibility with them. Twenty-five felt that the greater part of the work should be done by the men and little outside help brought in. Twenty-six of these were from the low and medium income level and 6 were from the high income level.

All 32 of these women felt that flowers should be more or less left to the woman, but the grass and shrubbery to both. All construction, such as garage, fences, or walks, should be the responsibility of the man as he can get it done by others much easier than can women.

(See Table IX)

The answers to the question, "Who should manage the repairs and improvements on the furnishings?", indicated that 21 women desired the man to assume the entire responsibility. Ten said he was more capable and interested, 2 of these saying it was a hobby of his. They indicated their desire that he take care of the plumbing, electrical appliances, fixing of furniture, stoves, door knobs, and other small minor details. It is interesting to note that 15 of these women were not employed at all or only part time, while 6 were employed full time, and 4 of these 6 gave work as their reason.

Ten women wished to assume this responsibility alone, because they

TABLE IX

WOMEN'S OPINIONS

Who Should Manage the Repairs and Improvements in Yard?

Replies	Percent	Income Level	Housing	Years Married	Help in Home	Children	Wife Employed
31 (the man)	41.33	High 7	Large 1	5 or 6 12	Full 7	1 2	Full 8
		Med. 11	Small 8	7 or 8 10	Part 7	2 20	Part 5
		Low 13	Apt. 22	9 or 10 9	Limited 17	3 9	Limited 20

Main Reasons Given: 31 said their husbands were more capable of doing it, that they would do it themselves, or could get men to do it for them since they can hire men; that yard work is too hard on women.
 8 added that they had too much inside work to do (no Help).
 1 said that the man, when he had time, could clean yard, cut grass, prune shrubbery, repair fence, or see that it was done right.

12 (the woman)	16	High	1	Large 0	5 or 6	7	Full 5	1	3	Full	5
		Med.	7	Small 5	7 or 8	4	Part 1	2	8	Part	2
		Low	4	Apt. 7	9 or 10	1	Limited 6	3	1	Limited	5

Main Reasons Given: 8 said they were very interested and the husbands were not, so they preferred to do it.
 4 said they wished to do it because they had the time to do it and could do a great deal of it themselves.

32 (both)	42.6	High	13	Large 6	5 or 6	13	Full 11	1	6	Full	10
		Med.	6	Small 11	7 or 8	8	Part 9	2	21	Part	5
		Low	13	Apt. 15	9 or 10	11	Limited 12	3	5	Limited	17

Main Reasons Given: 32 said there would be greater pride, enjoyment and satisfaction in sharing.
 32 said there would be better results from two minds.
 32 said building, walks, etc., in the yard should be done by the man, because he could get it done better by hiring men more easily.
 2 felt the one most interested and capable should do the greater part.
 1 thought that the greater part should be done by men and very little outside help brought in--flowers left more or less to the woman and grass and shrubbery to both.

knew better what needed to be done and could have it done while he was at work and would not have to wait on him to see that it was done. These 10 were about evenly distributed in the group as to income, employment, and help in the home.

Forty-four women desired this responsibility to be done jointly. all felt that they could save money and have a lot of fun doing these things together. Thirty-three felt that repairs and improvements on metal and wood belonged more to the men, such as stoves, screens, plumbing, door knobs, and electrical appliances, but that cloth and textile, such as rugs, upholstery, curtains and draperies, belong more to the women.

Eleven said that the large, as well as the more expensive things, should be done by both and the smaller ones probably done by either.

Seven of these women were employed full time, 4 part time, and 33 were not employed at all or only occasionally. (See Table X)

The answers to the question, "Who should select the equipment and furnishings?", indicated that none desired the husband to do this alone.

Four desired to select them alone, 3 saying their husbands were too extravagant, and 1 from the low income level felt she was more capable of doing it. All of these lived in apartments or small houses. All had no help, and were not employed.

Seventy-one women desired their husbands to assume jointly the responsibility of selecting the equipment and furnishings. All said that both should consider each piece, when it was expensive and lasting, such as a rug, refrigerator, suite of furniture, stove, large radio, piano, etc., but they said that when an item was cheap and did not last long either could select it.

TABLE X

WOMEN'S OPINIONS

Who Should Manage the Repairs on Equipment and Furnishings?

Replies	Percent	Income Level	Housing	Years Married	Help in Home	Children	Wife Employed
21 (the man)	28	High	3	Large 1	5 or 6	11	Full 4
		Med.	6	Small 6	7 or 8	6	Part 5
		Low	12	Apt. 14	9 or 10	4	Limited 10

Main Reasons Given: 21 said he can get work done better by other men.
 21 said he should fix screens, doors, shelves, plumbing, painting, broken door knobs, fix furniture, refrigerators, stoves.
 10 said he is more capable and interested.
 4 said they had too much to do with other work.

10 (the woman)	13.33	High	3	Large 1	5 or 6	4	Full 4
		Med.	3	Small 3	7 or 8	4	Part 2
		Low	4	Apt. 6	9 or 10	2	Limited 4

Main Reasons Given: 10 said they know best what needs to be done and what they can't do they can have done while he is at work and at the time it needs to be done, as they don't want to wait and put it off.

44 (both)	58.64	High	15	Large 5	5 or 6	17	Full 15
		Med.	15	Small 15	7 or 8	12	Part 9
		Low	14	Apt. 24	9 or 10	15	Limited 20

Main Reasons Given: 44 said that if it is shared, greater satisfaction, greater pride in the home, more money will be saved.
 33 thought that repairs on metal and wood work belonged to the man, but cloth and textiles belonged more to the woman.
 11 said the larger and more expensive equipment and furnishings should be planned by both and smaller, less expensive be done by both.

Three felt that where cloth and textiles were concerned they should select them but they would like his opinions. These 3 were from the high income level with full time help and did not work out. All desired at least the man's opinions before they bought anything and wanted to give their opinion before he bought anything. Seven of these women lived in large houses, 23 lived in small houses and 41 lived in apartments.

(See Table XI)

The answers to the question, "Who should direct the family reading?", indicated that 2 women desired the man to assume the entire responsibility. Both felt he was more capable because he was a better judge of the more cultural things, and much more interested in such things. One, who worked full time, felt she had so little contact with the mothers of other small children. One woman was in the medium income level and 1 was in the low income level. Both had been married 5 years. One had full time help and 1 had no help. One of these was employed full time and one was employed part time.

It is interesting to note here that one husband was a groceryman, owning a small store adjoining the home and the little boys and girl were with him much of the time, while she worked outside. Since his business was small he could give time and attention to the children in his working hours.

Four women desired to assume this responsibility alone. These 4 women were from the high income level. One had full time help, and 3 had part time help. Two were employed part time, (but in the home) and 2 were employed occasionally or not at all.

Three felt their husbands were home so little that they had no time to even discuss it. One felt she was more capable of doing it.

TABLE XI

WOMEN'S OPINIONS
Who Should Select the Equipment and Furnishings?

Replies	Percent	Income Level	Housing	Years Married	Help in Home	Children	Wife Employed
0 (the man)							
4 (the woman)	5.33	High	1	Large 0	5 or 6	1	Full 0
		Med.	1	Small 1	7 or 8	0	Part 0
		Low	2	Apt. 3	9 or 10	3	Limited 4
<u>Main Reasons Given:</u> 3 said their husband were too extravagant. 1 said she was much more capable.							
71 (both)	94.66	High	21	Large 7	5 or 6	31	Full 17
		Med.	22	Small 23	7 or 8	22	Part 11
		Low	28	Apt. 41	9 or 10	18	Limited 43

Main Reasons Given: 71 said that both should consider each price when it was expensive, as large rug, refrigerator, suit of furniture, stove, large radio, piano but when an item was cheap either could buy it.
3 of these thought when ever cloth or textile were concerned she should select that, but all at least wanted the man's opinion and ideas about colors before they bought.

Sixty-nine women desired their husbands to help assume this responsibility. Fifty-eight felt two opinions and view points were much better than one, that often a "middle road" can be settled upon, especially when one is more "high brow" than the other, or more educated or more cultured than the other. Seventeen of these were from the high income level, 20 were from the medium income level, and 21 were from the low income level. Twenty-one had full time help, 7 had part time help and 30 had occasional or no help. Fourteen were employed full time, 6 employed part time and 5 employed occasionally or not at all.

Nine felt the more capable should do the greater part of the directing.

Three mothers with small children felt the mother should direct most of the children's readings. These women wanted the husband to help select sets of books, where large outlay of money is involved, but magazines and books for the man and woman could be more or less chosen individually.

All 69 women desired the husband to read and tell stories to children. They all felt this is often the only contact a working father has with his children (See Table XII)

The answers to the question, "Who should direct the family music?", indicated that one woman desired her husband to assume this responsibility. She was from the medium income level, married 7 years, had full time help in her home, had 2 children and worked full time out of the home. She felt he was more capable of doing it, was quite interested in music and was home some during the day with the children, since he is off part of every other day, while she worked full time.

TABLE XII

WOMEN'S OPINIONS
Who Should Direct the Family Reading?

Replies	Percent	Income Level	Housing	Years Married	Help in Home	Children	Wife Employed
2 (the man)	2.66	Med.	1 Small	1 5 or 6	2 Full	1 1 1	1 Full
		Low	1 Apt.	1	Limited	1 2 1	1 Part

Main Reasons Given: 2 said he is more capable, a better judge of the more cultural things.
2 said he is more interested.
2 said they work and don't have contact with other mothers to hear what they were doing about it.

4 (the woman)	5.33	High	4 Large	2 5 or 6	1 Full	1 1 2	2 Part
			Apt. 2	7 or 8	1 Part	3 2 1	Limited 2
				9 or 10	2 Limited	0 3 1	

Main Reasons Given: 3 said husbands are home so little and they have to do it.
1 said he is more capable and interested and prefers to do it alone.

69 (both)	92	High	17 Large	5 5 or 6	30 Full	21 1 9	16 Full
		Med.	23 Small	23 7 or 8	20 Part	14 2 45	8 Part
		Low	29 Apt.	41 9 or 10	19 Limited	34 3 15	45 Limited

Main Reasons Given: 69 said this is where the father and mother enjoy the children, where the children get companionship with father particularly.
69 said the men should either read or tell stories to the children at times.
31 said one helps to balance or tone down the other when their views are so wide or one so much more cultural or "high-brow" than the other.
29 said each should select the book or magazine each likes, but should buy expensive sets of books, childrens sets, etc., together.
17 said two opinions and viewpoints are more broadening.
10 said that one helps the other, especially when one is more educated or more cultural than the other.
10 wanted it planned, discussed and a middle row taken.
9 said the one most capable should do the majority of it with help from the other.

TABLE XIII

WOMEN'S OPINIONS
Who Should Direct the Family Music?

Replies	Percent	Income Level	Housing	Years Married	Help in Home	Children	Wife Employed
1 (the man)	1.33	Med.	1 Apt.	1 7 or 8	1 Full	1 2 1	1 Full 1

Main Reasons Given: He is more capable and quite interested. She is away for many hours, and feels he can do a better job with the children since he is much more culturally minded and home more.

11 (the woman)	14.66	High	6	Large	1 5 or 6	4	Full	3 1	2	Full	2
		Med.	3	Small	2 7 or 8	3	Part	3 2	6	Part	1
		Low	2	Apt.	8 9 or 10	4	Limited	5 3	3	Limited	8

Main Reasons Given: 5 said they were more capable.
5 have to do it because their husband is away so much.
1 said she was more interested.

63 (both)	84	High	15	Large	6 5 or 6	28	Full	19 1	9	Full	14
		Med.	20	Small	22 7 or 8	18	Part	14 2	42	Part	10
		Low	28	Apt.	35 9 or 10	17	Limited	30 3	12	Limited	39

Main Reasons Given: 63 thought the men should help select good programs some times on the radio.
63 agreed that small children's songs should be taught by both.
35 said that more pleasure when planned together.
31 felt that one will broaden and help the other.
28 said there would be more balance when each liked a different type.
25 thought the radio, piano or instrument should be chosen by both.
24 wanted the man to help to encourage children to take music and to sing.
21 felt that the most capable should carry the burden.

Eleven women desired to assume this responsibility alone. Six were from the high income level, 3 from the medium and 2 from the low income level. Five felt they were more capable than the husband, 5 felt they had more time than the husband; and one felt she was more interested in music than her husband and could do a much better job of it.

Sixty-three women desired the husband to share in this responsibility. They felt that the husband should help select good radio programs, and teach songs to the children.

Thirty-five felt more pleasure in music would result when the type of music desired by each would give the family a more rounded music program. Fifteen of these women were from the high income level. Nine were from the medium income level, and 11 were from the low income level. Ten had full time help, 8 part time and 17 no help. Eight were employed full time, 4 part time, and 23 were employed occasionally or not at all.

Twenty-five wanted help from the husband in selection of a radio, piano or instrument for the home. Six of these were from the high income level, 16 were from the medium income level and 3 were from the low income level.

Twenty-one felt the one most interested in music and more capable should carry the burden of directing the family music. (See Table XIII)

The answers to the question, "Who should promote hobbies and interests of the family members?", indicated that none of the women desired the husband to assume the responsibility of this alone.

Three women desired to assume this responsibility alone. Two of these women were from the medium income level and 1 was from the low income level. All three lived in small houses. Two had full time time help and 1 had no help. Two had 1 child and 1 had 2 children.

Two were employed full time and 1 was employed occasionally. Of these 3 women, 2 felt that their husbands were away so much they would rather assume the whole responsibility. One felt her husband had no interest in such things.

Seventy-two women desired their husbands to share this responsibility. All felt that hobbies and interests of the children should have encouragement from both parents, and that the more the encouragement the better the hobby.

Fourteen of these felt hobbies resulted in a better educated family. Three of these were from the high income level, 5 from the medium income level and 3 were from the low income level. Four had full time help, 6 had part time help and 4 had no help. Ten were employed full time and 4 were employed part time.

It was interesting to note that the women who were employed were in the majority among the ones who thought hobbies were so worthwhile.

Twenty-two felt the one most interested in a hobby should be the one to promote it. Eighteen felt that men often are much better in encouraging boys in their hobbies and the mothers, in encouraging the girls. Fifteen of these had boys of school age. (See Table XIV)

The answers to the question, "Who should direct the family in the use of the community's cultural resources?", indicated that none of the women desired the husband to assume this responsibility.

Five women desired to assume it along. They said the husband was too busy and out of town too much and that the mother has more time to find out what a town had to offer the family. Four of these women were from the high income level and 1 was from the medium income level. One had full time help in the home, 2 had part time and 2 had occasional

TABLE XIV

WOMEN'S OPINIONS

Who Should Promote Hobbies and Interests of Family Members?

Replies 0 (the man)	Percent	Income Level		Housing		Years Married		Help in Home		Children		Wife Employed	
3 (the woman)	3.99	Med.	2	Small	3	5 or 6	1	Full	2	1	2	Full	2
		Low	1			7 or 8	2	Limited	1	2	1	Limited	1

Main Reasons Given: 2 said husbands are working away from home so much that they feel they ought to give attention to such interests of the children.
1 said her husband has no time or interest.

72 (both)	96	High Med. Low	20 22 30	Large 7 Small 21 Apt. 44	5 or 6 7 or 8 9 or 10	31 20 21	Full Part Limited	21 17 34	1 2 3	9 48 15	Full Part Limited	15 11 46
-----------	----	---------------------	----------------	--------------------------------	-----------------------------	----------------	-------------------------	----------------	-------------	---------------	-------------------------	----------------

Main Reasons Given: 76 thought hobbies and interests should have encouragement from both, that the more encouragement the better the hobby.
72 thought there should be some interest or hobby by every member, man or woman, and they should both encourage a child to have one.
24 thought that two opinions and two people interested makes for more valuable hobby.
22 thought the one most interested in a hobby should be the one to promote it, sometimes, it is one, the man is more interested in, some times it is the woman.
18 thought men are much better for boys hobbies and women are usually better for girls.
14 thought more hobbies and interests in the family the better the education.

or no help. One was employed part time and 4 were not employed. The study indicated that these women really had the time and did not mind assuming this very worthwhile responsibility.

Seventy women would like the husband to share in this responsibility. All of these women prefer that the husbands take part in some civic work and encourage the wives to do so. An interesting point here is that 41 said their husbands took little or no part in any organization in town. Twenty-seven were from the low income level and 14 were from the medium income level.

All desired their husbands to go to some church and all wanted them to take the children to Sunday School quite often, and to encourage the youth to go to church. Here the interviews disclosed the fact that 26 husbands never took the children to Sunday School nor encouraged them to go.

Twenty-five felt better use would be made of the worthwhile things in the town if the parents would discuss, plan, and make use of available opportunities. They believed families would enjoy such activity and profit from it. Seventeen of these women were from the medium income level and 1 was from the low income level. Ten women desired the husband to help decide on the choice of a kindergarten and to take more interest in the school affairs. Seven of these women were from the medium income level. Two were employed full time, 2 were employed part time and 3 were not employed. (See Table XV)

The answers to the question, "Who do you think should select your clothing?", indicated that none of the women wanted the husband to assume this responsibility alone.

Thirty-one women wished to assume this responsibility alone. They

TABLE XV

WOMEN'S OPINIONS
Who Should Direct the Family in the Community's Cultural Resources?

Replies	Percent	Income Level		Housing		Years Married		Help in Home		Children		Wife Employed	
0 (the man)													
5 (the woman)	6.65	High	0	Large	1	5 or 6	1	Full	1	1	1	Full	0
		Med.	1	Small	1	7 or 8	1	Part	2	2	3	Part	1
		Low	4	Apt.	3	9 or 10	3	Limited	2	3	1	Limited	4

Main Reasons Given: 5 said the husband is too busy and she has more time so she should find out what there is in the town that is worthwhile.

70 (both)	93.33	High	17	Large 6	5 or 6	31	Full	22	1	10	Full	17
		Med.	23	Small 23	7 or 8	21	Part	15	2	46	Part	10
		Low	30	Apt. 41	9 or 10	18	Limited	33	3	14	Limited	43

Main Reasons Given: 70 thought that he should help in some civic work and encourage her to take part.
 70 wanted the men to go to church and take the children to Sunday School sometimes and both should decide which is best.
 33 said two heads are better than one, that the more viewpoints the more value it will be.
 25 felt that a better rounded use would be made if they did it together.
 20 said they would enjoy it, get more satisfaction when planned together.
 10 wanted husband to help decide on which kindergarten to send the child.

stated that women are more capable of selecting their own clothing and that they would not enjoy wearing their clothing as much if the husband chose it.

Seven of these women felt they would have much less trouble selecting their clothing if they had to consider no one else. Three of these women were from the high income level, 3 were from the medium income level and 1 was from the low income level. Two women had full time help, 2 had part time help and 3 had no help. Four women were employed full time, 2 part time and 1 was not employed at all.

Five women felt the husband was too extravagant to even consider him in the selection of their clothing. One of these women was from the medium income level and 4 were from the low income level. One had full time help, 1 had part time help and 3 had occasional or no help. One woman was employed full time, 1 part time and 3 were employed occasionally or not at all.

Four women desired the husband to select a clothing gift once in a while. Two of these women were from the medium income level and 2 were from the low income level. Two women had part time help and 2 had no help. Two women were employed part time and 2 were not employed.

Forty-four women desired the husband to assume this responsibility jointly. They believed he would understand the cost better if he would help to make a choice in clothing. These women desired the approval of the husband on their selection of all outer clothing. All mentioned hats in particular.

Twenty-two of these women said they enjoy their clothing more

when the husband helped to select them, and when he approved of them. They felt that he had good taste concerning women's clothing. Eight women were from the high income level, 9 were from the medium income level, and 5 were from the low income level. Seven women had full time help, 3 had part time help and 12 had occasional or no help. Five were employed full time, 1 was employed part time and 16 were employed occasionally or not at all.

Seventeen women desired the husband to be able to select for them a gift in wearing apparel which they would not have to return. One woman was from the high income level, 9 were from the medium income level and 7 were from the low income level. Seven women had full time help, 6 had part time and 4 had no help. Three women were employed full time, 1 part time and 13 were not employed or only occasionally.

Three women desired the husband to help them select underwear. These 3 women were from the high income level and had full time help. One woman was employed full time, 1 part time and 1 was employed occasionally or not at all. (See Table XVI)

The answers to the question, "Who should select your husband's clothing?" indicated that 28 women desired the husband to assume this responsibility alone.

Twelve of these women felt that it would be more satisfactory to the man if he selected his own clothing; and that he should not ask the wife to select his clothing if she selected her own clothing and those of the children. Two women were from the high income level, 4 were from the low income level. Four women had full time help and 1 had part time help and 7 had no help. Four women were employed full time, 3 were employed part time and 5 were employed occasionally or

TABLE XVI

WOMEN'S OPINIONS
Who Should Select Your Clothing?

Replies O (the man)	Percent	Income Level	Housing	Years Married	Help in Home	Children	Wife Employed					
31 (the woman)	41.33	High	9	Large 2	5 or 6	12	Full	8				
		Med.	10	Small 12	7 or 8	9	Part	6				
		Low	12	Apt. 17	9 or 10	10	Limited	14	3	4	Limited	17

Main Reasons Given: 31 felt they are more capable.
 21 felt they would not enjoy them if the men chose them.
 7 felt that it is less trouble to have to consider no one else.
 5 felt her husband is too extravagant.
 4 felt they would like him to select a clothing gift once in a while.

44 (both)	58.66	High	11	Large 5	5 or 6	20	Full	15	1	4	Full	9
		Med.	14	Small 12	7 or 8	13	Part	8	2	28	Part	5
		Low	19	Apt. 27	9 or 10	11	Limited	21	3	11	Limited	30

Main Reasons Given: 44 felt the husband would understand the cost of clothing better when he helps to make a choice.
 44 desired his approval of all selection, which cost a great deal.
 22 desired him to buy her a dress once in a while and desired his opinion on the dresses she selects.
 17 desired him to be able to select them a gift in wearing apparel so that they would not have to return it.
 3 desired the husband's help in selecting underwear.

not at all.

Six women desired to assume the responsibility of selecting the husband's clothing. They thought the husband had no time when the stores were open; that the husband had very little taste in selection and would be better dressed if the wife selected all of his clothing. Three women were from the medium income level and 3 were from the low income level. One woman had full time help, 3 had part time help, and 2 had occasional or no help. Two women were employed full time, 3 employed part time and 1 was not employed at all.

Forty-one women desired this responsibility to be assumed jointly. Nineteen of these women felt the husbands would be more satisfied with his clothing if the wife would help him make selections, and that the 2 would enjoy shopping together. These nineteen women desired to help the husband because he was so busy that he needed assistance in the selection of his clothes. They desired to select his underwear, if he wished them to do so, but not to assume the responsibility of selecting the outer garments. None of these women were from the high income level, 2 were from the medium income level and 8 were from the low income level. Eight women had full time help, 4 had part time help, and 7 had occasional or no help. Three women were employed full time, 4 were employed part time and 12 were employed occasionally or not at all.

Eight women desired to assist the husband to select his clothing because they felt the husband would look much better in his clothing if he had some assistance in the selection of it. Four of these women were from the high income level, and 4 were from the medium income level. Four had full time help in the home, 2 had part time

help and 2 had no help. Four women were employed full time, 1 was employed part time and 3 were not employed.

One woman thought her husband paid too much for the clothing he selected alone and desired to help him select more economically. This woman was from the low income level, had no help, and was not employed out of the home.

Thirteen women made no comments, other than that they desired to help the husband select his clothing. Four of these women were from the medium income level and 9 were from the low income level. One woman had full time help and 12 had occasional or no help. Two women were employed full time and 11 were employed occasionally or not at all. (See Table XVII)

The answers to the question, "Who should select the children's clothing?" indicated that none of the women desired the husband to assume this responsibility alone.

Twenty-eight women desired to assume the responsibility of selecting all of the children's clothing. All 28 women thought the wife was more interested and more capable of the correct selection. They thought the husband was not interested and would not select the clothing well. Six of these women said that if the husband bought any clothing for a child he would use the advise of a saleswoman and the wife would have to return the clothing. Of these 28 women, 11 were from the high income level, 10 were from the medium income level and 7 were from the low income level. Twelve women had full time help, 9 had part time help, and 7 had occasional or no help. Four women had one child each, 18 women had 2 each and 6 women had 3 children each. Seven women were employed full time, 8 were employed part time and 13

WOMEN'S OPINIONS

Who Should Select Your Husband's Clothing?

Main Reasons Given:

- 12 felt it would be more satisfactory to the man if he selected his own clothing.
- 12 felt the woman had enough to do to buy her own and the children's and thought he should not ask her to do so for that reason.
- 10 felt it is good training for the husband to select his own clothing now since he had very poor taste.

Main Reasons Given: All felt their husbands did not have enough time to select his clothing and the husbands had no taste and would be better dressed if the wife selected all of his clothing.

Main Reasons Given: 19 felt the husband would be more satisfied if the wife would help to select his clothes and felt that they would enjoy selecting them together.
19 desired to help him select because he is so busy he needs her to help.
19 desired to buy his underwear, if he wished, but not his outer garment.
8 felt that their taste is better, would therefore help him look better.
1 felt he is too extravagant to do it alone.

were employed occasionally or not at all. One of these women, who had 2 small children, felt she would desire help from her husband when the children were older.

Forty-seven women desired this responsibility to be assumed jointly, and said they wished the husband to help select the children's outer garments, such as shoes, coats, suits, sweaters, rain things, and hats of the older girls and boys. If the father did not assist in choosing these things the mothers wished his approval of them. Fourteen of these 47 women had boys only, 11 had girls only and 22 had both boys and girls.

Twenty-seven women desired the husband to select the greater part of the boys clothing. Nineteen of these women had one or more boys over 6 years old and 8 had boys between the ages of 3 years and 6 years. Nine women were from the high income level, 11 were from the medium income level and 8 were from the low income level. Six women had full time help, 6 had part time help, and 16 had occasional or no help. Eight women were employed full time, 2 were employed part time and 18 were employed occasionally or not at all.

Six women desired the husbands to help select the children's clothing because he would better understand the high cost of these items. Two of these women were from the medium income level and 4 were from the low income level. Two women had part time help and 4 had occasional or none. One woman was employed full time, 1 part time, and 4 were not employed. Three of these women had 3 children over 3 years old. Three had 2 children over 6 years old. (See Table XVII)

The answers to the question, "Who should care for your clothing?"

TABLE XVIII

WOMEN'S OPINIONS
Who Should Select the Children's Clothing?

Replies 0 (the man)	Percent	Income Level	Housing	Years Married	Help in Home	Children	Wife Employed					
28 (the woman)	32.33	High	11	Large 4	5 or 6	11	Full	12	1	4	Full	7
		Med.	10	Small 9	7 or 8	9	Part	9	2	18	Part	8
		Low	7	Apt. 15	9 or 10	8	Limited	7	3	6	Limited	13

Main Reasons Given: 28 felt they are more interested and capable.

28 felt the man is not interested in doing it therefore would not select the clothing well.

6 felt that if he bought any he would only use saleswoman's advise and the wife would have to return the clothing.

1 desired to select all children's clothing alone while the boys are small, but later thinks he should help.

47 (both)	62.66	High	10	Large 3	5 or 6	21	Full	11	1	17	Full	11
		Med.	14	Small 15	7 or 8	13	Part	8	2	31	Part	8
		Low	23	Apt. 29	9 or 10	13	Limited	28	3	9	Limited	28

Main Reasons Given: 47 desired the husband to be able to select boys outside apparel, shoes, suits, sweaters, coats, rain things, and hats.

47 desired the husband's opinion on all children's clothing.

47 desired the husband to share the responsibility they wanted help in selecting the clothing.

28 desired the boys clothes, particularly, to be selected by the father, especially for the older boys.

6 felt that the husbands would understand the high cost of children's clothes.

indicated that none of the women desired the man to assume this responsibility. The word "care" was explained to mean "cleaning, laundering, storing and respicing of clothes."

Seventy-three of these women desired to care for their own wardrobes. They laughed at the idea of the man's doing this at all, and said they were more capable and interested in their own clothes.

Two women indicated they would desire their husbands to share this responsibility, but only wished them to take clothes to the cleaner for them, or to hang up them, or to brush them sometimes. Both of these women were employed full time, and had one child each. One was from the low income level and one from the high.

It is probable that the laundry, for the families in this group, is usually done outside of the home, but no figures were compiled on this study. (See Table XIX)

The answers to the question, "Who should care for the husband's clothes?" indicated that 13 women wished the husband to assume this responsibility. Five women were from the high income level, four from the medium level, and 4 from the low income level, almost an even distribution according to incomes. Two women had been married 5 years, 3 had been married 7 years, and 8 had been married 9 or 10 years. Here it seems that those who have been married the longest wish the husband to assume the care of his clothes. Five women had full time help, 1 had part time help, and 7 had occasional or no help. Six women were employed full time, 1 part time and 6 occasionally or not at all.

Two women said their husband traveled in their jobs, cared for their clothes then, and should continue to do so when they were at home.

TABLE XIX

WOMEN'S OPINIONS
Who Should Care For Your Clothes?

Replies 0 (the man)	Percent	Income Level	Housing	Years Married	Help in Home	Children	Wife Employed					
73 (the woman)	97.33	High	20	Large 7	5 or 6	31	Full	23	1	11	Full	16
		Med.	23	Small 44	7 or 8	21	Part	17	2	48	Part	11
		Low	30	Apt. 22	9 or 10	21	Limited	33	3	14	Limited	46

Main Reasons Given: 73 said they were more capable and more interested.

2 (both)	2.66	Med.	1	Small 2	5 or 6	1	Limited	2	2	1	Full	2
		Low	1		7 or 8	1			3	1		

Main Reasons Given: 2 wanted help in this as they shared in every thing else.
2 wanted him to hang up clothes sometimes, brush them, and take them to the cleaner.
2 wanted them to help put clothes in place.

They meant that the man cared for his suits, coats, hats and shoes, and saw to it that his laundry was sent out and returned at the correct time. Seven felt that men who cared for their clothes were more careful. Four women worked and felt the husband should care for his own since she cared for her clothes and those of the children. Seven felt it would set a good example for the children, boys in particular, if the father was seen caring for his own clothes. Five of these women had at least one boys each of school age.

Eighteen women desired to care for their husband's clothes. Fifteen women said it was not a man's job and that women were more capable. Four women were employed full time, 6 part time, and 8 occasionally or not at all. Five women were from the high income level, 4 from the medium and 9 from the low income level. It is interesting to note that all of these women desired the man to know how to care for his clothes in an emergency, but under normal conditions they wished to assume the responsibility.

Forty-four women thought it best that the care of the husband's clothes be joint responsibility. Eleven women were from the high income level, 15 were from the medium income level and 17 were from the low income level. Eight women were employed full time, 4 part time and 32 occasionally or not at all. Twelve women had full time help in the home, 17 part time and 15 occasional or none. The women especially mentioned that they thought the man should know how to care for his clothes in case of an emergency. He should at least always hang them up and put them away so he could find them easily. Sixteen women felt the male should darn his own socks, sew on buttons and press his trousers.

Twenty-three women who were not employed felt the wife should do the greater part of this work because she was at home more. (See Table XX)

The answers to the question, "Who should care for the children's clothes?" indicated that none of the women desired the husband to assume this responsibility alone.

Fifty-three women desired to care for the children's clothes alone. There was an almost even distribution of these women, as 17 were from the high income level, 19 were from the medium income level and 17 were from the low income level. Sixteen women had full time help, 13 had part time help and 24 had occasional or none. Eleven women were employed full time, 8 part time and 24 occasionally or not at all.

Forty-six women felt it was not a man's job. That women were more capable and more interested. Seven felt the husband would not be interested and that he needed his leisure time for fun. These women were not employed and had full time help.

Twenty-two women desired the husbands to assist with the care of the children's clothes. Six women who worked full time felt the men should share in the duty because the wife worked as long hours as the husband. Sixteen felt this task was a part of the husband's responsibility as a homemaker. Three felt he should help merely out of consideration. It is interesting to note that these 3 were from the high income level, had full time help and were not employed out of the home. Ten felt it would set a good example for the children. Each of these 10 women had one or more boys of school age. All 22 felt the husband should help train the children to hang up and pick up their own clothes.

Ten wanted the husbands to brush and hang up the children's coats

TABLE XX

WOMEN'S OPINIONS
Who Should Care For Your Husband's Clothes?

Replies	Percent	Income Level	Housing	Years Married	Help in Home	Children	Wife Employed		
13 (the man)	17.29	High	5	Large 0	5 or 6	2	Full 5	1 3	Full 6
		Med.	4	Small 3	7 or 8	3	Part 1	2 7	Part 1
		Low	4	Apt. 10	9 or 10	8	Limited 7	3 3	Limited 6

Main Reasons Given: 7 said when men know how much time and trouble it takes to care for clothing they would be more careful of theirs.
 7 think it will be a good example for the boys in particular to see their father do it.
 4 felt that because she has to work and care for her and the children's that he should care for his.
 2 said their husbands cared for their clothes when they travel and should continue at home.

18 (the woman)	10.69	High	5	Large 3	5 or 6	7	Full 6	1	6	Full	4
		Med.	4	Small 7	7 or 8	6	Part 7	2	11	Part	6
		Low	9	Apt. 8	9 or 10	5	Limited 5	3	2	Limited	8

Main Reasons Given: 18 said they should know how in case of emergency.
 15 said it is not a man's job to care for clothes, that women are more capable and more interested.
 6 said men really do not have time.
 3 said they have more time than men and should do it for them.
 1 said her husband wouldn't be as well groomed if he had to do it so she would rather do it and have him look better.

TABLE IX (Continued)

Replies	Percent	Income Level	Housing	Years Married	Help in Home	Children	Wife Employed
44 (both)	68.52	High	Large 4	5 or 6	Full	12	4 Full
		Med.	Small 14	7 or 8	Part	17	30 Part
		Low	Apt. 26	9 or 10	Limited	15	10 Limited
							32

Main Reasons Given: 44 said that it is the responsibility of the man to share in the care of their clothes.

44 said the man should know how to care for his clothes so he could care for them in an emergency.

44 said the man should hang up, put away, and pick up his own clothes.

23 felt they should do the most because they are home more.

16 said the man should darn, sew on buttons and press his clothes.

and hats and clean their shoes. Seven of these women had children under 3 years old and one child each of school age. Three had children between the ages of 3 and 5 years. (See Table XXI)

The answers to the question, "Who should plan the meals?" indicated that none of the women desired the husband to assume this responsibility alone.

Twelve women desired to plan the meals alone. Five women felt they were more capable and more interested. Four of these were from the medium income level and had no help and were not employed. One was from the high income level, had full time help and was employed full time. Three felt they could do it better alone without the man's interfering. Three said the husband was too extravagant. One felt she would rather plan it since she had to cook it.

Four women were from the high income level, 5 from the medium income level and 3 were from the low income level. Four women had full time help, 4 had part time help and 4 had no help, thus showing an even distribution according to help in the home. Two women were employed full time, 4 part time and 5 were employed occasionally or not at all.

Sixty-three women desired their husbands to assume with them the planning of the meals.

Twenty-seven felt it would make their meals planning easier when the husband at least suggested dishes to include in the menu. Twenty of these felt the meals would prove more satisfactory to both. Eight of these women were from the high income level, 10 from the medium income and 7 were from the low income level. Five women worked part time. Ten women had full time help, 5 part time help and 12 no help.

TABLE XXI

WOMEN'S OPINIONS
Who Should Care For Children's Clothes?

Replies O (the man)	Percent	Income Level		Housing		Years Married		Help in Home		Children		Wife Employed	
53 (the woman)	70.66	High	17	Large	6	5 or 6	22	Full	16	1	8	Full	11
		Med.	19	Small	20	7 or 8	14	Part	13	2	35	Part	8
		Low	17	Apt.	27	9 or 10	17	Limited	24	3	10	Limited	24

Main Reasons Given: 46 said it is not a man's job.
 46 said she is more capable and more interested.
 7 said he needs his leisure time for fun since he works hard.
 6 said men have no time and interest.
 1 said a man will not care about it and do it well.

22 (both)	29.26	High	4	Large 1	5 or 6	10	Full	7	1	3	Full	6
		Med.	5	Small 4	7 or 8	8	Part	4	2	14	Part	3
		Low	13	Apt. 17	9 or 10	4	Limited	11	3	5	Limited	13

Main Reasons Given: 22 said the men should hang up and pick up after children or see that the children do it.
 16 said that it is part of their responsibility as a homemaker.
 10 said it will be a good example for the boys and help in training them.
 10 said they should help brush children's coats and hats and clean shoes.
 3 said the man should do it in an emergency only when she is sick, tired or away.

Eight women who were from the low income level, had no help and did not work, felt the man would understand the problems they encountered in buying and would be more tolerant when he saw the same things on the table so often.

Eight women who worked felt the husbands should do half of the planning because they shared the expenses of the home.

All 63 wanted the husbands to give their preferences often and to plan some of the meals.

It was interesting to note that 47 women particularly desired the husbands to plan the choice of the meats, desserts and cereals. (See Table XXII)

The answers to the question, "Who should select the foods?" and "Who should buy the foods?" were answered in the same manner.

None of the women desired the husbands to assume the responsibility of selecting and buying the food for the family.

Thirteen women preferred to assume this responsibility alone. Seven women were from the high income level, 3 were from the medium income level and 4 were from the low income level. Five women had full time help, 4 had part time help and 4 had no help. Two women worked full time, 3 worked part time and 8 worked occasionally or not at all. Nine women felt their husbands could not select and buy as intelligently as they. Seven of these pointed out that they could do it quicker and better alone and at the hour they chose. These had full or part time help, 1 worked part time and 8 did not work. Four women, two of whom worked full time and two part time, felt they should assume the entire responsibility because they had more time.

Sixty-two women desired the husband to jointly assume the responsibility of selecting and buying foods.

TABLE XXII

WOMEN'S OPINIONS
Who Should Plan the Meals?

Replies 0 (the man)	Percent	Income Level	Housing	Years Married	Help in Home	Children	Wife Employed					
12 (the woman) 16		High	4	Large 1	5 or 6	5	Full	4	1	2	Full	2
		Med.	5	Small 6	7 or 8	5	Part	4	2	9	Part	4
		Low	3	Apt. 5	9 or 10	2	Limited	4	3	1	Limited	6

Main Reasons Given: 5 said they were more capable and more interested.
 3 said they can do it better alone without him interfering.
 3 said the man is too extravagant.
 1 said it is her job since she has to cook it and he thinks she should plan it.

63 (both)	84	High	17	Large 6	5 or 6	27	Full	19	1	9	Full	15
		Med.	19	Small 18	7 or 8	17	Part	13	2	40	Part	7
		Low	27	Apt. 39	9 or 10	19	Limited	31	3	14	Limited	41

Main Reasons Given: 63 said they wanted the man to tell their desires and preferences for some of the meals.
 47 said they particularly wanted the man's desires in meats, desserts, and cereals.
 27 said it is easier on them at least when he makes suggestions as to what he would like.
 20 said it would be more pleasant and satisfactory to both.
 8 said it would help him to better understand the problems she encounters in buying.
 8 said it would make him more tolerant when seeing some things so often on the table.
 8 said that the man works and thought he should do his half since both work.

Six women who were in the high income level and who worked full time felt the husband should share this job evenly with the wife. Two felt the husband would be of help if he would assist in selection and purchase of the food.

Seventeen felt they should select and buy any of the foods in an emergency. These 17 women were from the low income level, had no help and were not employed.

Twenty-one felt there would be a better understanding of the amount of work, money and time involved if the husband helped. Of these women 10 were from the medium income level, 8 were from the high income and 3 were from the low income level. Eight had full time help, 8 had part time help and 5 had no help. Five women were employed full time, 8 part time and 8 were employed occasionally.

All of these women felt the man should be able to select any foods he was called upon to select. The interviews indicated that the shortage of gas was causing many women to call upon their husbands to buy more food now than in the past, in order to save "another trip in the car." This was noted especially in the selection and buying meats more than any other food. (See Table XXIII)

The answers to the question, "Who should prepare the food?" indicated that none of the women desired the husband to assume this responsibility.

Eight women desired to prepare the food with no assistance from the husband. All felt they were more capable and could do it quicker and easier alone. Two said the husband was "messy" in the kitchen and would entail extra cleaning after he had cooked any food. Four women were from the high income level, 1 from the medium income level and 3

TABLE XXIII

WOMEN'S OPINIONS
Who Should Select the Foods?*

Replies 0 (the man)	Percent	Income Level		Housing		Years Married		Help in Home		Children		Wife Employed	
13 (the woman)	17.33	High	7	Large	2	5 or 6	5	Full	5	1	4	Full	2
		Med.	3	Small	5	7 or 8	4	Part	4	2	7	Part	3
		Low	4	Apt.	6	9 or 10	4	Limited	4	3	2	Limited	8

Main Reasons Given: 9 said they are more capable.
7 said they can do a quicker and better job of it alone and do not desire help.
4 said that it is not a man's job.
4 said the man is away from the home so much making the living that he should not be bothered with it.

63 (both)	82.66	High	14	Large 14	5 or 6	27	Full	20	1	6	Full	15
		Med.	21	Small 21	7 or 8	18	Part	13	2	42	Part	8
		Low	26	Apt. 26	9 or 10	17	Limited	30	3	13	Limited	39

Main Reasons Given: 62 said the man should be able to buy any food when it is necessary, but especially meats.
21 said there will be a better understanding of the amount of work, money and time involved and would be more satisfactory.
17 said the man should do it only in emergency.
16 said that it is the man's home as much as hers and he should share.
6 said that the man should help to buy and select when it is convenient for him in order to save gas and time.

*The replies were the same.

were from the low income level. Two women had full time help, 2 women had part time help and 3 women had occasional or no help. One woman was employed full time out of the home, 3 employed part time and 4 occasionally or not at all.

Sixty-seven women desired the husband to assume with them the preparation of food as a joint responsibility.

Twenty-eight women felt that in emergencies always the men should help or assume the responsibility so they wouldn't have to worry about it. Sixteen of these worked full time, 8 worked part time and 4 were employed occasionally or not at all. Seven women were from the high income level, 20 were from the medium income level and 1 was from the low income level. Twenty-one women had full time help and 7 had part time help. It is interesting to note that the emergency in the minds of these women meant mainly "when the cook did not come."

Three women desired the father to help with supper because they had small children under three years of age. These women were from the low income level, had no help and were not employed out of the home.

Sixteen women felt the husbands could better understand the trouble and work involved in food preparation if they helped to do it. Of these women, 10 were from the high income level, and 3 were from the medium income level and 3 were from the low income level. It is of interest that these 16 women prepared suppers without the help of a servant and wanted assistance from the husband. All 67 women desired the husband to be able to cook breakfast when necessary. "When necessary" meant when the cook didn't come or they overslept or some other emergency. (See Table XXIV)

The answers to the question, "Who should direct the eating?"

TABLE XXIV

WOMEN'S OPINIONS
Who Should Prepare the Food?

Replies 0 (the man)	Percent	Income Level	Housing	Years Married	Help in Home	Children	Wife Employed						
8 (the woman)	10.66	High	5	Large	1	5 or 6	3	Full	2	1	3	Full	1
		Med.	1	Small	2	7 or 8	3	Part	3	2	5	Part	3
		Low	3	Apt.	5	9 or 10	22	Limited	3	3	0	Limited	4

Main Reasons Given: 8 they are more capable, can do it quicker and easier alone.
2 men are messy and have to be cleaned up after too much and therefore, they would prefer to do it alone.

67 (both)	89.33	High	25 Large	16 5 or 6	29 Full	21 1	8 Full	16
		Med.	23 Small	9 7 or 8	19 Part	14 2	44 Part	8
		Low	18 Apt.	42 9 or 10	19 Limited	32 3	15 Limited	43

Main Reasons Given: 67 said their husbands like to cook and wanted them to cook whenever they cared to because of the fun and enjoyment they got out of it and thought they should cook the special things they like to cook.
67 said the man should be able to cook a breakfast when they were in a hurry.
28 said the man should cook usually in emergencies only to keep them from worrying about it and to share in responsibility when an emergency arises.
23 said the man should share because it is his home as well as hers and he should help with it when there is no servant.
16 said the man would understand the trouble and work involved.
3 wanted the man to help when she is putting the children to bed.

indicated that none of the women desired the husband to assume this responsibility. "Direct the eating" was explained as the time, service, what is eaten and where.

Eleven women desired to direct the eating of the family with no help from the husband. None women felt they were more capable of doing it suit the family and thought it would be better done by one person. Two women felt the husband should not have to bother with such details. One felt the husband was not interested in it.

Three women were from the high income level, 8 from the medium income level. Two women were employed full time, 2 part time and 7 occasionally or not at all. Five women had full time help, 3 had part time help and 3 had occasional or no help.

The study revealed that most of the women desiring to assume this responsibility had been married the shorter number of years, 7 had been married 5 years, 3 had been married 7 years, and 1 had been married 7 years, and 1 had been married 10 years.

Sixty-four women desired the husband to share in this responsibility.

Twenty-four women felt it would create better harmony and understanding, that it was his responsibility and he should share in it. Nineteen were from the high income level, 4 were from the medium income level and 1 was from the low income level.

Sixteen had full time help, 1 had part time help and 7 had occasional or no help. Four were employed full time, 8 were employed part time, and 12 were not employed.

Here the study shows the women of the higher income, with more help and less work out of the home, desired more responsibility from the

husband.

Forty women desired the husband to eat some of all foods placed on the table in order to set a good example for the children.

Fifty-two women desired the husband to serve and carve food at the table and to help in the service. These were representative of the group of women.

Ten desired the man to help decide how the servant is to serve the food at the table. Six of these were from the high income level, and four were from the medium level. All 10 had full time help in the home. Eight were employed full time, 1 part time and 1 was not employed. (See Table XXV)

The answers to the question, "Who should make meal time a pleasure?" indicated that none of the women desired the man to assume this responsibility.

Eight women desired to do this alone. These women felt the man worked hard and long, was tired, and should not have to exert any effort at the table other than to eat his food. All were from the low income level, none had help in the home. Two were employed part time and 6 were employed only occasionally or not at all.

Sixty-seven women desired this responsibility to be shared by the husband.

Twenty-seven felt it couldn't be done alone, that it is a responsibility of both. Fifteen of these women were from the high income level. Five from the medium and 7 were from the low income level. Ten had full time help in the home, 3 had part time help and 14 had no help. Twelve worked full time, 2 part time and 14 worked occasionally or not at all.

TABLE XXV

WOMEN'S OPINIONS
Who Should Direct the Eating?

Replies 0 (the man)	Percent	Income Level		Housing		Years Married		Help in Home		Children		Wife Employed	
11 (the woman)	14.66	High	2	Large	1	5 or 6	7	Full	5	1	2	Full	2
		Med.	8	Small	4	7 or 8	3	Part	3	2	8	Part	2
		Low	1	Apt.	6	9 or 10	1	Limited	3	3	1	Limited	7

Main Reasons Given: 9 said they are more capable of doing this to suit the family and can do it better alone.

3 said the man should not have to bother with this in case he has to work hard.

1 said the man is not interested in doing it or having any share in it.

64 (both)	85.33	High	19	Large 6	5 or 6	25	Full	18	1	9	Full	15
		Med.	16	Small 20	7 or 8	19	Part	14	2	41	Part	9
		Low	29	Apt. 38	9 or 10	20	Limited	32	3	14	Limited	40

Main Reasons Given: 52 said they want the man to carve and serve food at the table.
40 said they would like the man to eat something of all foods so it would be a good example for the children.
24 said it would create better harmony and understanding.
20 said this would help plan service used at table.

All felt the father should help with the children at the table and not "pick at them" and fuss with them.

Seventeen didn't want him to discuss business at the table and 10 did not want him to choose the meal time to quarrel with her. (See Table XXVI)

TABLE XXVI

WOMEN'S OPINIONS
Who Should Make Meal Time A Pleasure?

Replies O (the man)	Percent	Income Level		Housing		Years Married		Help in Home		Children		Wife Employed	
8 (the woman)	10.66	High	2	Large	0	5 or 6	3	Full	2	1	2	Full	2
		Med.	2	Small	3	7 or 8	2	Part	2	2	4	Part	1
		Low	4	Apt.	5	9 or 10	3	Limited	4	3	2	Limited	5

Main Reasons Given: 4 said the man is the bread winner and home so little I should keep it pleasant for him.
4 the man often is too tired.

67 (both)	89.33	High	19	Large 7	5 or 6	29	Full	21	1	9	Full	15
		Med.	22	Small 21	7 or 8	20	Part	15	2	45	Part	10
		Low	26	Apt. 39	9 or 10	18	Limited	31	3	13	Limited	42

Main Reasons Given: 67 said they wanted the man to help with the children and not pick at them and tease them.
27 said that it can't be done alone, it belongs to both and only can be done by the two.
17 said they did not desire the man to discuss business.
16 said that it is his responsibility as well as hers.
10 said they did not want to fuss while at the table.
8 said it would be awfully one sided if done alone.

TABLE XXVII

A SUMMARY OF TABLES II-XXVII OF THE RESPONSIBILITIES

THE WIFE DESIRED THE HUSBAND TO ASSUME CONCERNING

THE ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF THE HOME

Table Nos.	Who Should:	Number Answering		
		Man	Woman	Both
II	Earn the Money?	74	0	1
III	Plan the Spending?	3	1	71
IV	Handle the Money?	24	18	33
V	Manage the Savings?	23	15	37
VI	Keep the Records?	13	37	25
VII	Select the Place Where You Are to Live?	1	15	59
VIII	Manage the Repairs and Improvements on the House?	46	1	28
IX	Manage the Repairs and Improvements on the Yard?	31	12	32
X	Manage the Repairs and Improvements on the Equipment and Furnishings?	21	10	44
XI	Select the Equipment and Furnishings?	0	4	71
XII	Direct the Family Reading?	2	4	69
XIII	Direct the Family Music?	1	11	63
XIV	Promote Hobbies and Interests of Family Members?	0	3	72
XV	Direct the Family in the Use of the Community's Cultural Resources?	0	5	70
XVI	Select your Clothing?	0	31	44
XVII	Select your Husband's Clothing?	28	6	41
XVIII	Select your Children's Clothing?	0	28	27
XIX	Care for your Clothing?	0	73	2
XX	Care for your Husband's Clothing?	13	18	44
XXI	Care for the Children's Clothing?	0	53	22
XXII	Plan the Meals?	0	12	63
XXIII	Select and Buy the Foods?	0	13	62
XXIV	Prepare the Foods?	0	8	67
XXV	Direct the Eating?	0	11	64
XXVI	Make Meal Time a Pleasure?	0	8	67

CHAPTER V

PERSONAL ASPECTS OF MANAGEMENT, CHILD TRAINING, ADVANCEMENT AND HEALTH

The answers to the question, "Who should plan the house work?" indicated that none of the women desired the husband to assume this responsibility.

Sixty women wanted to assume this responsibility alone. Thirty felt that one person could plan this better than 2 could; that the husband would retard rather than help. Twenty of these said they did not want the husband to help; and made the statement that it is not a man's job and that he would be called "sisay". Of these 30, 2 were from the high income level, 16 were from the medium income level and 12 were from the low income level. Eighteen had full time help in the home, 6 had part time help and 6 had no help in the home. Fourteen were employed full time, 6 were employed part time and 10 were employed occasionally or not at all. Sixteen lived in apartments and 14 lived in small houses. Fourteen felt that the men would enjoy their home more without the petty details of housework.

It is interesting to note that all of the women who lived in large houses and the 8 who worked full time and would, consequently, have rather heavy home responsibilities desired no help in planning the housework.

Fifteen women desired the husband to share jointly in the planning of the housework. They wished him to help decide whether there is to be a servant, where the laundry is to be done, and what fuel is to be used in cooking and heating. They felt the greatest part of the

money is earned by him and he would understand the spending of it and the need of it for the operating expenses of the home. All said they would like his opinions on all phases of housework. Two of these women were from the high income level, 6 from the medium income level and 7 were from the low income level. Two lived in large houses, 6 in small houses and 7 in apartments. Three were employed full time, 2 part time and 10 were not employed at all. Five had full time help, 5 part time help and 5 had no help. Two women who were not employed felt they would probably have outside help more often if the husband helped to plan the housework. Two women felt that the man would have more pride in his home. (See Table XXVIII)

The answers to the question, "Who should do the various tasks of housework?" indicated that none of the women desired the husband to assume this responsibility.

Twenty-eight women desired to assume this responsibility alone. All felt it was the wife's job because the husband was out of the home much of the time, and knew nothing about housework. Four said it would brand him as a "sissy". Thirteen of these women were from the high income level, 8 were from the medium income level and 7 were from the low income level. Five lived in large houses, 15 in apartments and 8 in small houses or shared with the family. There was a rather even distribution according to the number of years married. Nine had full time help, 7 had part time help and 12 had occasional or no help. Five were employed full time, 3 part time and 20 occasionally or not at all.

Forty-seven women desired the husband to share jointly in this responsibility. All believed that his responsibilities should include the heating of the home, moving heavy pieces of furniture, helping to

TABLE XXVIII

WOMEN'S OPINIONS
Who Should Plan the Housework?

Replies 0 (the man)	Percent	Income Level	Housing	Years Married	Help in Home	Children	Wife Employed					
60 (the woman) 80		High	19	Large 5	5 or 6	24	Full	18	1	10	Full	14
		Med.	18	Small 18	7 or 8	18	Part	12	2	36	Part	9
		Low	23	Apt. 37	9 or 10	18	Limited	30	3	14	Limited	37

Main Reasons Given: 30 felt that one is better than two for this, but the man would retard them.
 20 did not want him to help, said it is not a man's job, that he would be a sissy.
 14 felt the men were too busy and would enjoy their home more without worrying about petty details of housekeeping.

15 (both)	20	High	2	Large 2	5 or 6	8	Full 5	1	1	Full	3
		Med.	6	Small 6	7 or 8	4	Part 5	2	13	Part	2
		Low	7	Apt. 7	9 or 10	3	Limited 5	3	1	Limited	10

Main Reasons Given: 15 felt that the husband would understand better the spending of the money.
 15 wanted him to help decide whether there is to be a servant, where the laundry is to be done, and what fuel to be used in cooking and heating.
 15 wanted husbands opinions because two minds are better than one.
 2 thought they would have a servant more often if the men found out how much work there is to housekeeping.
 2 felt there would be greater pride in the home.

change mattresses, rugs, and bring in fuel when there is no servant to do it.

Thirty-three women felt the male should know how to do anything in the home reasonably well in case of an emergency, such as when the woman is away, late or ill. Of the 33 women, 7 were from the high income level, 12 were from the medium income level and 14 were from the low income level. Fourteen had full time help, 5 had part time help and 14 had no help. Six were employed full time, 3 employed part time and 24 were employed occasionally or not at all.

Twenty felt the responsibility should be shared and a feeling of cooperation should exist, and that when things needed to be done, the one who was not busy at the moment should do it. Two of these were from the high income level, 4 from the medium income level, and 14 were from the low income level. Two had part time help and 18 had occasional or no help. Two were employed full time, 2 employed part time, and 16 were not employed. Here, it is significant to note that the women not employed expected more housework from the husband than those who were employed. (See Table XXIX)

The answers to the question, "Who should help keep down the amount of work?" indicated that none of the women desired the husband to assume this responsibility.

Three of the women, saying it was the woman's job, desired to assume this responsibility alone. Besides this, the men were busy with their own work. One of these women was from the high income level and 2 were from the low income level. One woman lived in a small house and 2 lived in an apartment. Two women had been married 5 years and 1 had been married 10 years. One woman had full time help in the home, 2

TABLE XXIX

WOMEN'S OPINIONS
Who Should Do the Various Tasks of House Work?

Replies 0 (the man)	Percent	Income Level	Housing	Years Married	Help in Home	Children	Wife Employed					
28 (the woman)	37.33	High	13	Large 5	5 or 6	9	Full	9	1	5	Full	5
		Med.	8	Small 8	7 or 8	10	Part	7	2	17	Part	3
		Low	7	Apt. 15	9 or 10	9	Limited	12	3	6	Limited	20

Main Reasons Given: 28 thought it is her job since he is working out of the home more than she.

47 (both)	62.67	High	8	Large 2	5 or 6	23	Full	14	1	6	Full	12
		Med.	16	Small 16	7 or 8	18	Part	10	2	32	Part	8
		Low	23	Apt. 29	9 or 10	12	Limited	23	3	9	Limited	27

Main Reasons Given: 47 thought the heating of the home is his job when he is in the home, the moving of heavy pieces of furniture, mattresses, rugs, and bringing in fuels are his jobs.

33 felt the men should know how to do anything which has to be done so when she is away, late, or sick he can do it with ease.

20 felt that things need to be done and whoever isn't busy should do it.

20 felt that the responsibility should be shared and a feeling of cooperation should exist.

women had occasional or no help. The 3 women were employed occasionally or not at all.

Seventy-two of the women desired the husband to assume jointly this responsibility. All felt that it is the duty of both and both should train the children to do the same. Fifty-five women desired the men to be more careful with their cigarette ashes and to put things back where they belong. Eighteen of these women were from the high income level, 21 were from the medium income level and 16 were from the low income level. Twenty women had full time help, 8 had part time help, and 27 had occasional or limited help. Eight were employed full time, 10 part time and 37 were employed occasionally or not at all.

Forty-eight women felt the husband should be more careful in the bathroom by cleaning out the tub, lavatory, picking up soiled towels and clothing and putting them in the correct place. Eighteen of these women were from the high income level, 20 were from the medium income level and 10 were from the low income level. Eighteen had full time help, 14 had part time help and 16 had no help. Fourteen women worked full time, 8 worked part time, and 26 worked occasionally or not at all.

Sixteen women desired the husbands to replace magazines and newspapers after using, to pick up anything out of place and above all, to learn where things belong. All of these women were from the high income level. Ten had full time help and 6 had no help. One was employed full time, 3 were employed part time and 12 were not employed at all.

Seven women desired the husband to put away his shoes and to hang up his hat or put it away. Two of these women also desired the husband to keep his hobby materials in a certain place. All 7 of these women

TABLE XXX

WOMEN'S OPINIONS
Who Should Help Keep Down the Amount of House Work?

Replies 0 (the man)	Percent	Income Level	Housing	Years Married	Help in Home Children	Wife Employed				
3 (the woman)	3.99	High Low	1 2	Small 1 Apt. 2	5 or 6 9 or 10	2 1	Full Limited	1 1 2 2 2 1	Limited	3
<u>Main Reasons Given:</u> 3 their jobs and men are very busy.										
72 (both)	96.70	High Med. Low	20 24 28	Large 7 Small 23 Apt. 42	5 or 6 7 or 8 9 or 10	30 22 20	Full Part Limited	22 1 15 16 2 46 34 3 11	Full Part Limited	16 11 45

Main Reasons Given: 3 their jobs and men are very busy.

Main Reasons Given: 72 felt both should assume this responsibility of training the children.
 55 desired the man to be more careful about their cigarettes, ashes.
 55 desired the man to put things back where they belong.
 48 desired the man to be more careful in the bathroom, to clean out the tub, lavatory and pick up soiled towels.
 45 desired the man to pick up and hang up coats.
 16 desired the man to place magazines and newspapers where they belong, to hang up their clothes, and to pick up things when they see them out of place, to learn where the things belong and put them there.
 7 desired the man to put away his shoes and to hang up their hats or put them away.
 2 desired the man to keep his hobby materials in a certain place.

were from the high income level, had full time help in the home and were not employed out of the home.

The interview disclosed the fact that much of the hired help in the home was refusing to perform other duties in addition to the cooking for the family. (See Table XXX)

The answers to the question, "Who should take care of the children?" indicated that none of the women desired the husband to assume this responsibility alone.

Five women desired to assume this responsibility alone. They said the father was hardly ever at home when the children were not in bed and they felt he shouldn't have the care of them the short time he was home. Three of these women were from the high income level, 1 was from the medium income level and 1 was from the low income level. Four women had full time help and 1 had part time help. Two women were employed part time and 3 were not employed. Two women lived in large houses, 1 in a small house and 2 lived in apartments.

Seventy of these women desired the husband to share equally this responsibility. All felt that children are a big problem, that two minds are better than one when planning and deciding about what is best for them, that the influence of both a man and a woman are necessary. They felt there would be a better relationship between the husband and the wife in understanding and meeting problems which arise. All felt the husband should assume some care of the children at night in order that the mother could be relieved of this duty some time.

It was interesting to note that 28 women felt they were carrying this burden alone while the husband loafed down town each night. In most cases the women said the husband felt that since she did not work

and had all day to "gad about" she should be willing for him to have the nights off because he had worked all day. Three of these women were from the high income level, 10 were from the medium income level, and 15 were from the low income level. Fifteen had full time help, 5 had part time help, and 8 had occasional or no help. Two were employed full time, 2 were employed part time, and 24 were employed occasionally or not at all. (See Table XXXI)

The answers to the question, "Who should discipline the children?" indicated that none of these women desired the husband to assume this responsibility alone, nor did the mothers desire to assume it themselves.

Seventy-five women wanted this to be a matter of equal responsibility. All felt that it is a huge responsibility and requires cooperation of both. They believed that better relationship exists between the husband and wife when there is mutual help and approval. All desired the husband to help with punishment and correction of the child when this is required. They thought that discipline is needed "on the spot" and the one present should take necessary steps.

Forty women felt children would be better behaved, that the influence of both a man and a woman is necessary, that parental correction and punishment should be consistent. Twenty of these women were from the high income level, 14 were from the medium income level and 6 were from the low income level. Twelve had full time help in the home, 7 had part time help and 21 had occasional or no help. Eight women were employed full time, 2 part time and 30 were employed occasionally or not at all. (See Table XXXII)

The The answers to the question, "Who should direct the learning habits of the children?" indicated that none of the women desired the

TABLE XXXI

WOMEN'S OPINIONS
Who Should Take Care of the Children?

Replies	Percent	Income Level	Housing	Years Married	Help in Home	Children	Wife Employed						
0 (the man)													
5 (the woman)	6.66	High	3	Large	2	5 or 6	2	Full	4	1	0	Full	0
		Med.	1	Small	1	7 or 8	1	Part	1	2	3	Part	2
		Low	1	Apt.	2	9 or 10	2	Limited	0	3	2	Limited	3

Main Reasons Given: 5 said their husbands are home only when children are in bed or the little bit of time he is there they shouldn't have to have the care of the children.

70 (both)	94.89	High	18	Large	5	5 or 6	30	Full	19	1	11	Full	17
		Med.	23	Small	23	7 or 8	21	Part	16	2	46	Part	9
		Low	29	Apt.	42	9 or 10	19	Limited	35	3	13	Limited	44

Main Reasons Given: 70 felt that the children are a big problem and that it requires two heads instead of one, that the influence of both a man and a woman are necessary to take care of them correctly.
 70 felt that it makes for better relationship between husband and wife in understanding problems which come up.
 70 desired fathers to keep the children at night some time for her.
 70 desired them to help feed, dress, entertain, read stories and play games with them when they are home.
 70 felt that you understand them and enjoy them only when caring for them.

husband to assume this responsibility alone.

One woman desired to undertake the responsibility alone, saying that she felt she was more capable of doing it since her husband was away so much, this woman was from the high income level, lived in an apartment, had been married 5 years, had full time help in the home, had 3 children and was not employed.

Seventy-four women desired the husband to assume jointly this responsibility. They felt the problem of teaching children is a huge one, requiring the joint help of both for planning and discussing and trying out methods on the children. All felt that direction of the children's learning is the best means of understanding, loving and enjoying them. They wanted the husband to help teach habits of politeness and courtesy to the children.

Fifty-four women desired the husband to help educate the boys in sex and other training peculiar to boys. Twenty-six of these mentioned especially, that they desired the husband to train boys in work habits, and in sports and games. Seventeen women were from the high income level, 13 were from the medium income level and 24 were from the low income level. Twenty-one had full time help, 14 had part time help, and 19 had occasional or no help. Seventeen were employed full time, 6 part time and 31 were not employed.

Forty women desired help at the time needed, when possible, and also wished their husbands to give the children an allowance and teach them to spend it wisely. Here the interview disclosed the fact that when these women mentioned allowances for the children they meant for boys in particular. Seventeen of these women were from the high income level, 20 were from the medium income level and 3 were from the low

TABLE XXXII

WOMEN'S OPINIONS
Who Should Discipline the Children?

Replies	Percent	Income Level	Housing	Years Married	Help in Home	Children	Wife Employed					
0 (the man)												
0 (the woman)												
75 (both)	100	High	21	Large 7	5 or 6	32	Full	23	1	11	Full	17
		Med.	24	Small 24	7 or 8	22	Part	17	2	49	Part	11
		Low	30	Apt. 44	9 or 10	21	Limited	35	3	15	Limited	47

Main Reasons Given:

- 75 felt it is a huge job and needs two people
 75 felt better relationship between husband and wife, since she feels she is getting help and approval from him.
 75 said it is easier on the mother who is with them usually more than the father.
 75 wanted the men to help punish and correct a child when it needs it.
 75 felt discipline is needed at once and should be administered by which ever parent happens to be present.
 40 felt it was better to have influence and both man and woman.
 40 thought the children would be better behaved.
 40 desired to help plan for some types of correction and punishment so both will do it alike or more consistantly.

low income level. Eight had full time help, 10 had part time help and 22 had occasional or no help. Sixteen were employed full time, 6 part time and 18 were employed occasionally or not at all.

Thirty-six of these women had one or more children above 3 years old and 26 had boys whom they particularly mentioned as needing an allowance and training in use of it. (See Table XXXIII)

The answers to the question, "Who should direct their character development?" indicated that none of the women desired the husband to assume this responsibility alone.

One woman desired to assume this responsibility alone, saying she was more capable of doing it and that the husband was out of the home so much, this woman was from the medium income level, had full time help in the home, was employed full time and had 2 children, one child, 4 years old and 1 child one years old.

Seventy-four women desired the husband to share jointly in this responsibility. All felt it is such an important responsibility that it requires the efforts of people. They felt that in helping to develop character the parents learn to understand the child.

Forty women desired the husband to assist in the games and activities of the children, to help develop good sportsmanship, to take time to reprimand and "talk" to them when they do something wrong and to teach them to respect the rights and properties of others.

Seven of these women were from the high income level, 12 were from the medium income level, and 21 were from the low income level. Six women had full time help, 10 had part time help and 24 had occasional or no help. Eight were employed full time, 6 part time and 26 were employed occasionally or not at all.

Twenty-seven women felt that sometimes one parent could have greater

TABLE XXXIII

WOMEN'S OPINIONS
Who Should Direct Their Learning?

Replies 0 (the man)	Percent	Income Level	Housing	Years Married	Help in Home	Children	Wife Employed
1 (the woman)	1.33	High	1 Apt.	1 5 or 6	1 Full	1 3	1 Limited 1
<u>Main Reasons Given:</u> She felt that she was more capable of doing it due to the fact that her husband was away so much that she could do a better job of it alone.							
74 (both)	98.66	High	20 Large	7 5 or 6	31 Full	22 1	11 Full 19
		Med.	24 Small	24 7 or 8	22 Part	17 2	49 Part 11
		Low	30 Apt.	43 9 or 10	21 Limited	35 3	14 Limited 46

Main Reasons Given: 74 felt that the problem of teaching children is such a huge one that both a mother and father are needed to plan and discuss and try out methods.

74 desired the husband to help teach all children habits of politeness and courtesy.

54 desired the husband's help particularly with training the boys in sex.

40 needed help on the spot with children when needed.

40 needed the husband to give an allowance to children and train them in using it.

74 felt that the best way to understand and love and enjoy your children.

26 desired the husband to train the boys in work habits and try to influence the boys in sports.

influence than the other and that one percent should be on hand most of the time to direct the children at the time it is needed. Three of these women were from the high income level, 7 from the medium income level, 17 from the low income level. Three had full time help, 4 had part time help, and 20 had occasional or no help. Six were employed full time, 6 part time and 15 were employed occasionally or not at all. (See Table XXXIV)

The answers to the question, "Who should decide the health care of the family?" indicated that 1 woman desired the husband to assume this responsibility because he was more capable and more scientifically minded. This woman was from the high income level, married 10 years, had full time help, and was employed full time out of the home.

One woman desired to assume this responsibility alone, pointing out that her husband was out of town much of the time and that she had the sole responsibility then, she found it easier to continue with it when he is at home. This woman was from the high income level, had been married 6 years, had part time help and was employed part time out of the home.

Seventy-three women desired the husband to assume jointly with the wife this responsibility. They believed the health of the family commanded it. All wanted the man to help decide when a dentist or a physician was needed and to help choose one when the family was in need of one. Also they desired the father to help train the children in good health habits.

Forty women wanted the husband to eat some of all types of food and to help encourage the children to do the same. Eight of these 40 women were from the high income level, 21 were from the medium income level and 11 were from the low income level. Nineteen had full time

TABLE XXXIV

WOMEN'S OPINIONS
Who Should Direct Their Character Development?

Replies	Percent	Income Level	Housing	Years Married	Help in Home	Children	Wife Employed
0 (the man)							
1 (the woman)	1.33	Med.	1 Apt.	1 7 or 8	1 Full	1 2 1	Full 1
<u>Main Reasons Given:</u> She felt she was capable and was with them more because he is out of the home so much.							
74 (both)	98.66	High	21 Large	7 5 or 6	32 Full	22 1 11	Full 17
		Med.	23 Small	24 7 or 8	21 Part	17 2 48	Part 11
		Low	30 Apt.	43 9 or 10	21 Limited	35 3 15	Limited 46
<u>Main Reasons Given:</u> 74 felt it is such an important thing that it should have both parents help.							
74 felt this is the time you both learn better to understand your children.							
40 wanted them to play games to help develop good sportsmanship, to take time to scold and talk to them when they do wrong and to respect the property of others.							
27 felt that one sometimes can have greater influence on the other in some type of training and that one should always be on hand to direct at the time it is needed.							

help, 12 had part time help, and 9 had occasional or no help. Eight were employed full time, 4 part time and 28 were employed occasionally or not at all. (See Table XXXV)

The answers to the question, "Who should care for the sick?" indicated that none of the women desired the husband to assume this responsibility alone.

One woman desired to assume this responsibility, declaring that she was more capable and that her husband was so helpless around anyone who was sick, this woman was from the medium income level, had occasional or no help in the home and was not employed.

Seventy-four women desired the husband to assume jointly the care of the sick. They said it is his responsibility to care for the wife when she is ill and to help care for the childre. They felt, however, that the greater part of the job is the woman's because she is at home more than the man.

All women felt that the husband should relieve them from constant nursing, help in an emergency, help to feed the sick, give medicine, take temperatures and change the bed linen.

Eighteen of these women said they thought that both the husband and the wife should have a course in home nursing. (These women had just completed a defense course in Red Cross Home Nursing.) Eight of these women were from the high income level, 10 were from the medium income level. Seven had fulltime help, 4 had part time help, and 7 had occasional or no help. Three were employed full time and 2 part time and 13 were employed occasionally or not at all. (See Table XXXVI)

The answers to the question, "Who should give First Aid to the members?" indicated that none of the women desired the husband to have this responsibility alone.

TABLE XXXV

WOMEN'S OPINIONS

Who Should Decide the Health Care of the Family?

Replies	Percent	Income Level	Housing	Years Married	Help in Home	Children	Wife Employed
1 (the man)	1.33	High	1 Apt.	1 9 or 10	1 Full	2 1	1 Full

Main Reasons Given: He is more scientific than I and more capable.

1 (the woman)	1.33	High	1 Apt.	1 5 or 6	1 Part	1 2	1 Part
---------------	------	------	--------	----------	--------	-----	--------

Main Reasons Given: He is out of town so much and she has the sole responsibility then and she prefers to do it all the time since it would be easier.

73 (both)	97.33	High	20	Large	7	5 or 6	31	Full	22	1	11	Full	16
		Med.	23	Small	24	7 or 8	22	Part	16	2	48	Part	10
		Low	30	Apt.	42	9 or 10	20	Limited	35	3	14	Limited	47

Main Reasons Given: 73 felt it is the responsibility of both and needs two to do it well.
 73 wanted both to decide when the dentist will be needed and to whom they should go.
 73 wanted help in training children in health habits.
 40 wanted the husband to eat all food placed on the table as an example to the children.

TABLE XXXVI

WOMEN'S OPINIONS
Who Should Care For the Sick?

Replies O (the man)	Percent	Income Level	Housing	Years Married	Help in Home	Children	Wife Employed
1 (the woman)	1.33	Med.	1 Apt.	1 5 or 6	1 Limited	1 2	1 Limited 1
<u>Main Reasons Given:</u> She feels herself more capable and he is so helpless around the sick that she would rather not have him do anything.							
74 (both)	95.66	High	21 Large	7 5 or 6	31 Full	23 1	11 Full 17
		Med.	23 Small	24 7 or 8	21 Part	17 2	48 Part 11
		Low	30 Apt.	43 9 or 10	22 Limited	34 3	15 Limited 46

Main Reasons Given: 74 said that it is his responsibility to care for her when she is sick and help care for children, main job hers because she is there more, but help from him.
 74 wanted him to relieve them from constant nursing.
 74 said the husband should help in an emergency and be able to feed, care, for the sick, give them medicine, take temperature and change the bed linen.
 15 said both should have a course in home nursing.

One woman desired to assume this responsibility. She described her husband as clumsy and she felt she would rather do it alone.

Seventy-four women desired the husband to assume jointly the responsibility of giving the first aid to the family members. They said it is the duty of both and whenever it was needed, it should be done by the one who was present. All mentioned especially that cuts, bruises, burns, scratches, should be treated and bandaging should be done by either the husband or the wife. All felt that men should have a course in First Aid. (See Table XXVII)

The answers to the question, "Who should care for the health protection of the home?", which was explained to mean mostly the heating, ventilation, screening and general sanitation of the home, indicated that 13 women desired the husband to assume the entire responsibility because they felt it should be his responsibility. Eleven of these 13 women felt that he was more capable of doing it since he was more scientifically minded. One of these women was from the high income level, 2 from the medium income level, and 8 were from the low income level. Nine had been married 5 or 6 years, 1 had been married 7 or 8 years and 1 had been married 10 years. An interesting thing is that the woman who had been married the shorter time seems to desire this responsibility to be assumed by the husband more than those women who had been married longer. Five had full time help in the home, 3 had part time help and 3 had occasional or no help. Four women were employed full time, 3 part time and 4 were employed occasionally or not at all. Two women felt that the man had to do some of the work at the house to help her and that he preferred these tasks to some other

TABLE XXXVII

WOMEN'S OPINIONS
Who Should Give First Aid to the Members?

Replies 0 (the man)	Percent	Income Level	Housing	Years Married	Help in Home	Children	Wife Employed
1 (the woman)	1.33	Low	1 Apt.	1 5 or 6	1 Limited	1 2	1 Limited 1
<u>Main Reasons Given:</u> He is clumsy, ignorant of such things and doesn't do a good job and she feels she is more capable and would rather do it herself.							
74 (both)	98.66	High	21 Large	7 5 or 6	31 Full	23 1	11 Full 17
		Med.	24 Small	24 7 or 8	22 Part	17 2	48 Part 11
		Low	29 Apt.	43 9 or 10	21 Limited	34 3	15 Limited 46
<u>Main Reasons Given:</u> 74 said it should be given at once and whoever is there at the time should give it.							
74 said it is the responsibility of both to do it whenever the occasion arises.							
74 mentioned that cuts, burns, bruises, scratches, and bandaging should be done by either one.							
72 said the man as well as the woman should have a course in First Aid.							

responsibilities. These two women were from the medium income level, had no help in the home, and were employed part time.

One woman desired to assume this responsibility alone, saying her husband is away from home so much and that she had time to do it since she was not employed, this woman was from the low income level, had been married 9 years, and had part time help.

Sixty-one women desired the husband to assume jointly this responsibility. All felt it would be more satisfactory if planned by both. They felt the husband should help to keep the home clean and help to train the children to do the same. They felt the screening, ventilation, and heating should be the job of the man when possible. (See Table XXXVIII)

The answers to the question, "Who should express the family affection?" indicated that none of the wives desired the husband to assume it, nor did they desire to assume it alone. All of the women desired it to be the mutual responsibility of both the husband and the wife in making a nicer home and fostering good relationships. Every one, especially the child, needs affection for happiness, they asserted.

Fifty-three women felt that children should grow up in an atmosphere of affection from both parents because it sets a good example for them. Sixteen of these women were from the high income level. Thirteen were from the medium income level and 24 were from the low income level. Twenty-three women had full time help, 15 had part time help and 15 had occasional or no help. Eleven were employed full time, 9 part time, and 33 were employed occasionally or not at all. (See Table XXXIX)

The answers to the question, "Who should give the sympathy in the family?" indicated that none of the women desired the husband to assume

TABLE XXXVIII

WOMEN'S OPINIONS

Who Should Care For the Health Protection of the Home?

Replies	Percent	Income Level	Housing	Years Married	Help in Home	Children	Wife Employed
13 (the man)	17.33	High	1 Large 0	5 or 6 9	Full 5	1 3	Full 4
		Med.	4 Small 7	7 or 8 3	Part 3	2 7	Part 5
		Low	8 Apt. 6	9 or 10 1	Limited 5	3 3	Limited 4

Main Reasons Given: 13 felt it is his responsibility.

11 felt that he is more capable, more interested in doing this because he is more scientifically minded.

2 felt he has to do some things to help and he prefers these to some others and they don't care which as long as he helps.

1 (the woman)	1.33	Low	1 Apt. 1	9 or 10 1	Part 1	2 1	Limited 1
---------------	------	-----	----------	-----------	--------	-----	-----------

Main Reasons Given: He is home so little she should do it, since she has time and is not employed.

61 (both)	81.33	High	29 Large 7	5 or 6 23	Full 18	1 8	Full 13
		Med.	20 Small 17	7 or 8 19	Part 13	2 41	Part 6
		Low	22 Apt. 37	9 or 10 19	Limited 30	3 12	Limited 42

Main Reasons Given: 61 felt the responsibility belongs to both and should be planned and discussed.

61 felt the men should attend to the screening and ventilation and heating systems when possible.

61 felt the men should help with keeping the home clean and train children to do the same.

61 felt it would be more satisfactory to both.

TABLE XXXIX

WOMEN'S OPINIONS
Who Should Express the Family Affection?

Replies 0 (the man)	Percent	Income Level	Housing	Years Married	Help in Home	Children	Wife Employed					
0 (the woman)												
75 (both)	100	High	21	Large 7	5 or 6	32	Full	23	1	11	Full	17
		Med.	24	Small 24	7 or 8	22	Part	17	2	49	Part	11
		Low	30	Apt. 44	9 or 10	21	Limited	35	3	15	Limited	47

Main Reasons Given: 75 felt responsibility belonged to both.
 75 felt it will be nicer home because of the good relationship it fosters.
 75 felt all need affection for happiness, especially for children.
 53 thought it a good atmosphere for children to grow up in, a good example for them.

this responsibility alone nor did they desire to assume it alone. Seventy-five desired the responsibility to be shared jointly. They felt that it belonged to both, and is a relationship which makes everyone in the family feel that someone is interested in his life.

Fifty-three women felt it made for a good atmosphere in which children can grow up and set a good example for them as well. Sixteen of these women were from the high income level, 13 were from the medium income level and 24 were from the low income level. Twenty-three women had full time help, 15 had part time help, and 15 had occasional or no help. Eleven were employed full time, 9 part time, and 33 were employed occasionally or not at all. (See Table XL)

The answers to the question, "Who should receive the confidences?" indicated that none of the women desired this responsibility to be assumed by the man or by the woman alone. All desired it to be shared jointly, as they felt it was the responsibility of both. They felt that all the members of the family need someone in whom to confide and that such a situation is the setting for a better relationship in the family life. All felt that children should grow up in an atmosphere of trust and be able to confide in either the mother or the father. (See Table XLI)

The answers to the question, "Who should give the criticism in the family?" indicated that none of the women desired this responsibility to be assumed by the man, nor did she desire to assume it alone. All desired it to be shared jointly, felt that it was the responsibility of both, and that every one needs criticism sometimes.

Twenty-eight of these felt that the children needed criticism often at the very minute something happens and the parent on hand should give criticism at once. They felt that a better family and nicer people

TABLE XL

WOMEN'S OPINIONS
Who Should Give the Sympathy?

Replies	Percent	Income Level	Housing	Years Married	Help in Home	Children	Wife Employed					
0 (the man)												
0 (the woman)												
75 (both)	100	High	21	Large 7	5 or 6	32	Full	23	1	11	Full	17
		Med.	24	Small 24	7 or 8	22	Part	17	2	49	Part	11
		Low	30	Apt. 44	9 or 10	21	Limited	35	3	15	Limited	47

Main Reasons Given: 75 felt this responsibility belonged to both.
 75 felt that sympathy is needed on many occasions, especially by children at the very time and which ever parent is there is the one to give it.
 75 felt it will be a much nicer home because of the relationship which makes all feel someone is interested in them.
 53 felt everyone needs sympathy from the family for happiness.
 53 felt that it makes a good atmosphere for children to grow up in and good example for them

TABLE XLI

WOMEN'S OPINIONS
Who Should Receive the Confidences?

Replies	Percent	Income Level	Housing	Years Married	Help in Home	Children	Wife Employed					
0 (the man)												
0 (the woman)												
75 (both)	100	High	21	Large 7	5 or 6	32	Full	23	1	11	Full	17
		Med.	24	Small 24	7 or 8	22	Part	17	2	49	Part	11
		Low	30	Apt. 44	9 or 10	21	Limited	35	3	15	Limited	47

Main Reasons Given: 75 felt the responsibility belongs to both and we all need someone to confide in and we have a nicer relationship in one family if we do.
75 felt that children need to grow up with it in the atmosphere.

was the result since criticism is a form of education and development.

Two of these women were from the high income level, 17 were from the medium income level and 9 were from the low income level. Seven women had full time help in the home, 6 had part time help and 15 had occasional or no help. Two women were employed full time, 5 part time and 21 were employed occasionally or not at all. (See Table XLII)

The answers to the question, "Who should dominate the sex life?" indicated that none of the women desired the husband to assume this responsibility nor did they desire to have the responsibility alone. All 75 desired the husband to assume the responsibility jointly with them.

Fifty-two felt there would be a better relationship and better feelings towards each other if the responsibility was shared. Twenty-one of these women were from the high income level, 22 from the medium income level and 9 were from the low income level. Twenty-three had full time help, 11 had part time help, and 18 had occasional or no help. Thirteen women were employed full time, 8 part time and 31 were employed occasionally or not at all.

Two women felt that a more stable emotional life would result. These 2 women were from the medium income level, had part time help, and 1 was employed occasionally or not at all.

Twenty-one women made no comment, other than that the responsibility should be shared by both the man and the woman. Twenty-one women came from the low income level. Four had part time help in the home and 17 had occasional or none. Four women were employed

TABLE XLII

WOMEN'S OPINIONS
Who Should Give the Criticism in the Family?

Replies	Percent	Income Level	Housing	Years Married	Help in Home	Children	Wife Employed					
0 (the man)												
0 (the woman)												
75 (both)	100	High	21	Large 7	5 or 6	32	Full	23	1	11	Full	17
		Med.	24	Small 24	7 or 8	22	Part	17	2	49	Part	11
		Low	30	Apt. 44	9 or 10	21	Limited	35	3	15	Limited	47

Main Reasons Given: 75 felt the responsibility belongs to both and the man and woman both need criticism from each other as well as the children.
 28 felt it is a form of education and development (the children especially)
 28 felt better family life and nicer people result from it.
 28 felt that children need criticism often at the very minute and whoever is around should give it at once.

full time, 3 part time and 14 were employed occasionally or not at all.

(See Table XLIII)

full time, 3 part time and 14 were employed occasionally or not at all.

(See Table XLIII)

TABLE XLIII

WOMEN'S OPINIONS
Who Should Dominate Sex Life?

Replies	Percent	Income Level	Housing	Years Married	Help in Home	Children	Wife Employed					
0 (the man)												
0 (the woman)												
75 (both)	100	High	21	Large 7	5 or 6	32	Full	23	1	11	Full	17
		Med.	24	Small 24	7 or 8	22	Part	17	2	49	Part	11
		Low	30	Apt. 44	9 or 10	21	Limited	35	3	15	Limited	47

Main Reasons Given: 52 felt there would be a better understanding, nicer relationship, better feelings toward each other.

21 made no comment other than say it should be shared alike.

2 felt that more stable emotional life would be had.

TABLE XLIV

A SUMMARY OF TABLES XXVII-XLIV OF THE PERSONAL
ASPECTS OF MANAGEMENT, CHILD TRAINING,
ADVANCEMENT AND HEALTH

Table Nos.	Who Should:	Number Answering		
		Man	Woman	Both
XXVIII	Plan the Housework?	0	60	15
XXIX	Do the Various Tasks of Housework?	0	28	47
XXX	Help Keep Down the Amount of Housework?	0	3	72
XXXI	Take Care of the Children?	0	5	70
XXXII	Discipline the Children?	0	0	75
XXXIII	Direct the Learning Habits of the Children?	0	1	74
XXXIV	Direct the Character Development of Children?	0	1	74
XXXV	Decide the Health Care of the Family?	1	1	73
XXXVI	Care for the Sick?	0	1	74
XXXVII	Give First Aid to the Family Members?	0	1	74
XXXVIII	Care for the Health Protection of the Home?	13	1	61
XXXIX	Express the Family Affection?	0	0	75
XL	Give the Sympathy?	0	0	75
XLI	Receive the Confidences?	0	0	75
XLII	Give the Criticisms?	0	0	75
XLIII	Dominate the Sex Life?	0	0	75

CHAPTER VI
PRESENTATION OF CERTAIN FACTORS THAT
PERTAIN TO SOCIAL ASPECTS

The answers to the question, "Who should plan the family good times?" indicated that none of the women desired the husband to assume this responsibility nor did any woman desire to assume it alone.

All 75 women felt it was the responsibility of both the husband and wife and desired it to be done jointly. They believed that better family relationships would result from the planning which would consider each member of the family.

All desired the husband to help, particularly, in planning for children's birthdays and the Christmas celebrations. (See Table XLV)

The answers to the question, "Who should plan the wife's good times?", indicated that none of the wives desired the husband to assume this responsibility alone.

Thirteen women desired to assume this responsibility alone. Nine of these women felt their husbands did not have time because they were away so much. Four of these 9 women were from the high income level, 5 were from the medium income level. Four had full time help, 3 had part time help and 2 had no help. Three women were employed full time, 3 part time and 3 were not employed at all.

Three women said their children kept them at home and they preferred to plan their good times. Furthermore, they never could go out with the husband since one of the parents was forced to stay home with the children. These 3 women were from the low income level, had no help in the home, and were not employed. Two were employed full time and

TABLE XLV

WOMEN'S OPINIONS
Who Should Plan the Family Good Times?

Replies	Percent	Income Level		Housing		Years Married		Help in Home		Children		Wife Employed	
0 (the man)													
0 (the woman)													
75 (both)	100	High	21	Large	7	5 or 6	32	Full	23	1	11	Full	17
		Med.	24	Small	24	7 or 8	22	Part	17	2	49	Part	11
		Low	30	Apt.	44	9 or 10	21	Limited	35	3	35	Limited	47

Main Reasons Given: 75 felt that good times would be enjoyed because they would all be discussed and planned and would suit the family and meet their needs and desires better.

75 felt that planning is consideration of all and therefore would result in better family relations.

75 wanted help in planning for children's birthdays, etc.

1 was employed part time.

One woman felt her ideas of good times were so different from those of her husband, that she never enjoyed anything he planned and would desire to make her own plans. This woman was from the high income level, had occasional help and worked part time.

Sixty-two women desired the husband to share this responsibility. They said they would prefer to plan their own good time with other women, but when the husband was concerned, plans by both were more satisfactory. These women desired the husband to stay with the children sometimes at night, sometimes to plan for a servant to relieve the mother so she can go out. Each of the 62 desired an allowance for entertainment so she can know how much she can spend.

Sixteen women desired the man to plan little surprises, such as a trip, a party or a show for his wife. Eight of these were from the high income level, 6 were from the medium income level, and 2 were from the low income level. Eight had full time help, 2 had part time help, and 6 had occasional or no help. Three were employed all time, 4 were employed part time and 9 were employed occasionally or not at all.

(See Table XLVI)

The answers to the question, "Who should plan the husband's good times?" indicated that 8 of the women desired the husband to assume this responsibility alone. These women felt that the husband had such little time off he should be free to go and come and do as he chose. They stated that the husband would have a better time this way because the uncertainty of his work makes it hard for him to plan in advance. Of these women, 2 were from the high income level, 4 were from the medium

TABLE XLVI

WOMEN'S OPINIONS

Who Should Plan the Wife's Good Times?

Replies	Percent	Income Level	Housing	Years Married	Help in Home	Children	Wife Employed
0 (the man)							
13 (the woman)	17.29	High	5	Large	1	5 or 6	5
		Med.	5	Small	5	7 or 8	5
		Low	3	Apt.	7	9 or 10	3
					Full	4	1
					Part	3	2
					Limited	6	3
							Full
							Part
							Limited

Main Reasons Given: 9 felt that their husbands doesn't have time as they are away so much.
 3 said that children keep them at home and they prefer to plan their own as they never can go out at night with their husband.
 1 said her ideas of good times are so different from her husband's that she never enjoys anything he plans.

62 (both)	82.46	High	16	Large	6	5 or 6	27	Full	13	1	Full	18
		Med.	19	Small	11	7 or 8	17	Part	8	2	Part	12
		Low	27	Apt.	37	9 or 10	18	Limited	41	3	Limited	32

Main Reasons Given: 62 wanted to plan mostly their own good time with women, but both to plan where her good time is with him.
 62 wanted him to stay with children or plan for a servant to relieve her sometimes at night.
 62 wanted an allowance planned for both.
 16 wanted him to plan little surprises for her sometimes, such as a party, a trip, or a show.

income level and 2 were from the low income level. Two women had full time help in the home, 3 had part time help and three had occasional or no help. Two women were employed full time, 2 were employed part time and 3 were employed occasionally or not at all.

One woman desired to assume this responsibility alone. She said that the husband worked so hard he never did anything for fun unless she planned it for him and urged him to take part, which he then usually did. This woman was from the medium income level, had been married six years, had full time help and worked full time out of the home.

Sixty-seven women desired this to be a mutual responsibility. They felt that most of the planning should be done by both because better feelings toward each other and more harmony would result. Each of these desired plans to be made together, especially where the one was concerned. They felt the husband and wife had more fun and better results were obtained after they had first talked the situation over. Of the 67, 14 women felt that less money was usually spent by the husband after plans had been carefully considered by both. Two of these women were from the high level, 3 were from the medium level and 9 were from the low income level. One woman had full time help in the home, 3 had part time help and 9 had occasional or no help. Four women were employed full time, 3 part time and 7 were employed occasionally or not at all.

Ten women desired the husband to help plan or sometimes to make suggestions for such social items as a game of cards, a birthday party, or a fishing trip. Four of these women were from the high income level, 2 were from the medium income level and 4 were from the low income level.

Four women were employed full time, 2 were employed part time and 4 were employed occasionally or not at all. (See Table XLVII)

The answers to the question, "Who should plan the children's good times?" indicated that none of the women desired the husband to assume this responsibility.

Five of these women desired to assume the responsibility alone. All five women felt they were more capable because they had contact with other mothers and would learn which things are best for children. These women had husbands who traveled and they felt these men would know nothing about children's pleasure, since they were away so much of the time.

Seventy women desired the husband to share in this activity. All of them felt it was such a responsibility that they wanted help from the husband and that he should help since the children belong to both. They felt there would be more harmony and better understanding of what the mother does concerning the children when plans were by both the husband and wife. All desired the husband to help plan for children's parties; to help select expensive games or toys (bicycle or toys); to tell children's stories and to read to them; to take them to shows, places to play with the children in the neighborhood or to a recreational center; or merely to take them to ride or to walk.

Twenty-one women felt the husband's ideas are needed, particularly where there are boys, to prevent making the boys effeminate. All of those women had one or more boys over 6 years old. Seven were from the high income level, 11 were from the medium income level, and 4 were from the low income level. Five had full time help, 4 had part time help and 12 had occasional or no help. Six were employed full time, 2 were employed part time and 13 were employed occasionally or not

TABLE XLVII

WOMEN'S OPINIONS
Who Should Plan the Husband's Good Times?

Replies	Percent	Income Level	Housing	Years Married	Help in Home	Children	Wife Employed	
8 (the man)	10.64	High	2	Large 1	5 or 6 2	Full 2	1 4	Full 3
		Med.	4	Small 4	7 or 8 3	Part 3	2 2	Part 2
		Low	2	Apt. 3	9 or 10 3	Limited 3	3 2	Limited 5

Main Reasons Given: 8 said that their husbands have such little time off that they wanted him to feel free to go and come and do as he likes. They feel the men would enjoy it more.

8 said they get more satisfaction from doing what they plan together because they can't plan much in advance on account of their husband's work being uncertain and spontaneous fun is the only kind they can really have.

1 (the woman)	1.33	Med.	1	Apt.	1	5 or 6	1	Full	1	1	2	Full	1
---------------	------	------	---	------	---	--------	---	------	---	---	---	------	---

Main Reasons Given: 1 said her husband worked so hard and never did a thing unless she planned it and urged him and he needed some recreation and fun.

66 (both)	87.78	High	28	Large	6	5 or 6	29	Full	20	1	6	Full	13
		Med.	19	Small	20	7 or 8	19	Part	14	2	47	Part	9
		Low	19	Apt.	40	9 or 10	18	Limited	32	3	13	Limited	34

Main Reasons Given: 66 desired most of the planning to be done by both the husband and the wife because you had better feeling towards each other and more harmony.

66 desired planning, especially, where each were concerned. They said they had more fun and it suited both better after planning.

14 felt it often resulted in less money being spent if planned ahead.

10 desired him to plan or make suggestions such as social items as a game of cards, a birthday party, lunch for a fishing trip, etc.

TABLE XLVIII

WOMEN'S OPINIONS

Who Should Plan the Children's Good Times?

Replies	Percent	Income Level		Housing		Years Married		Help in Home		Children		Wife Employed	
0 (the man)													
5 (the woman)	6.66	High	2	Large	2	5 or 6	2	Full	3	1	0	Full	0
		Med.	1	Small	0	7 or 8	2	Part	0	2	2	Part	0
		Low	2	Apt.	3	9 or 10	1	Limited	2	3	3	Limited	5

Main Reasons Given: 5 felt they were more capable because they had contact with other mothers and would know best what would suit for children.
 5 felt the husband was away so much that he knew nothing about it.

70 (both)	93.33	High	28	Large	5	5 or 6	30	Full	20	1	11	Full	17
		Med.	23	Small	24	7 or 8	20	Part	17	2	47	Part	11
		Low	19	Apt.	41	9 or 10	20	Limited	33	3	12	Limited	42

Main Reasons Given: 70 felt that is such a responsibility they want help and think the men should share it since the children belong to both.
 70 felt there will be more harmony and better understanding of what the women does concerning the children when it has been planned.
 70 desired his help in planning for parties, buying expensive games and toys, (bicycle and tricycle).
 70 desired him to help tell them stories, take them to shows or places to play (neighbor's children, to the beach, recreational centers.)
 21 felt men's ideas are needed, particularly where there are boys to help to prevent mother's from making each a "sisy".

at all. (See Table XLVIII)

The answers to the question "Who should carry out the plan for family good times?" indicated that none of the women desired the husband to assume this responsibility alone, nor did they desire to assume the responsibility alone.

All 75 women desired it to be a joint responsibility because they felt the duty required energies of both the husband and the wife for success. They felt that the two would enjoy working together; but all believed that the woman should do the greater part of the work and spend more time in carrying out the plans, which should be made jointly, with the husband assuming the financial end. It should be noted that 17 of these women were employed full time, and 11 were employed part time, yet these women who were employed felt the husband's income should provide for the family recreation. (Further back in the study it was learned that 4 of these women who worked full time and 2 who worked part time desired the husband to handle the entire family income). (See Table XLIX)

The answers to the question, "Who should plan the social life of the family?" indicated that none of the women desired the husband to assume this responsibility alone.

One woman desired to take this responsibility alone. She said she was more capable of selecting more worthwhile people with whom to associate and more worthwhile social functions to attend. She felt her ambitions were a little higher than her husband's; therefore, she should plan the social life for the entire family. This woman was from the medium income level, lived in a large house, had been married 6 years, had full time help in the home, had two children and was employed full time. (The interview disclosed the fact that this was just the reverse

TABLE XLIX

WOMEN'S OPINIONS

Who Should Carry Out the Plan For Family Good Times?

Replies	Percent	Income Level		Housing	Years Married	Help in Home	Children	Wife Employed				
0 (the man)												
0 (the woman)												
75 (both)	100	High	21	Large 7	5 or 6	32	Full	23	1	11	Full	17
		Med.	23	Small 24	7 or 8	22	Part	17	2	49	Part	11
		Low	30	Apt. 44	9 or 10	21	Limited	35	3	15	Limited	47

Main Reasons Given:

- 75 felt it requires two people and they would have fun together.
 75 felt that the women should do the greater part of the work and more spend time carrying it out and the men should bear the expense that both should work together to make these plans a success.

of the situation in her family.)

Seventy-four women desired the husband and wife to assume jointly this responsibility. All desired the husband to help plan for guests in the home, and that this should include plans for the friends of the children. A number of the women desired the husband to bring more of his friends into the home instead of seeking them "down town", (although no figures on the exact number are included in this study).

Fifty-one women felt that both the husband and wife would enjoy their friends more and would be more satisfied with the friends of each other and of the family if there were some planning for their social life. Twenty-one of these women were from the high income level, nineteen were from the medium income level, and 11 were from the low income level. Seventeen women had full time help, 13 had part time help, and 21 had occasional or no help. Fifteen were employed full time, 9 part time, and 27 were employed occasionally or not at all.

Sixteen of these women desired to plan their social life when it included only women friends and for the men to plan their social life when it included only men friends. They felt that each person in the family should have some time alone. Of these 16 women, 9 were from the high income level, 7 were from the medium income level. Eight had full time help, 3 had part time, and 5 had no help. Eight were employed full time, 5 were employed part time, and 3 were employed occasionally or not at all.

The study indicated that the women who desired some social life, which did not include the husband, were women who were employed full or part time and may have thus failed to have a sufficient amount of contact with other women. (See Table L)

TABLE L

WOMEN'S OPINIONS

Who Should Plan the Social Life of the Family?

Replies O (the man)	Percent	Income Level	Housing	Years Married	Help in Home	Children	Wife Employed
1 (the woman)	1.33	Med.	1	Large 1 5 or 6	1 Full	1 2 1	Full 1

Main Reasons Given: She was more capable of selecting more worthwhile people with whom to associate and more worthwhile social functions to attend. She feels her ambitions are a little high than his.

74 (both)	98.66	High	21	Large 6 5 or 6	31 Full	22 1 11	Full 16
		Med.	23	Small 24 7 or 8	22 Part	17 2 48	Part 11
		Low	30	Apt. 44 9 or 10	21 Limited	35 3 115	Limited 47

Main Reasons Given: 74 desired the husband to help plan for guests in the home and this should include the children's friends.
 51 felt that both the husband and wife would enjoy their friends more, would be more satisfied with the friends of each other and the family.
 16 desired to plan her social life when it included women only and he should plan his when it included men only.

The answers to the question, "Who should keep harmony with the in-laws?" indicated that none of the women desired the man to have this responsibility.

Eight women desired to assume this responsibility alone. They said that men never have any trouble with in-laws, that only women get out of harmony with them.

Sixty-seven women wanted this to be a mutual responsibility. They pointed out that the cooperation of both the husband and the wife is necessary for smooth relations. Forty-three felt it would help keep harmony between the husband and the wife. One might resent the others not trying to help if anything unpleasant happened, they said. Seven of these women, however, believed the woman should carry the greater part of this responsibility because women are more difficult to get along with than are men. Of these women, 4 were from the high income level. Five had full time help, one had part time help and one had no help. One was employed full time, one part time and five occasionally or not at all. This seemed to indicate that the women of the higher income, but of less responsibility because of the home and less employment out of the home, desired assistance from the husband. Ten of these 43 women were from the high income level, 11 were from the medium income level and 22 were from the low income level. Ten had full time help, 2 had part time help, and 31 had occasional or no help. Fifteen were employed full time, 4 were employed part time, and 24 were employed occasionally or not at all. (See Table XI)

The answers to the question, "Who should keep up good will with the neighbors?" indicated that none of the women desired the husband to assume this responsibility alone.

TABLE LI

WOMEN'S OPINIONS
Who Should Keep Harmony With the In-Laws?

Replies	Percent	Income Level	Housing	Years Married	Help in Home	Children	Wife Employed
0 (the man)							
8 (the woman)	10.64	High	1 Large	0 5 or 6	2 Full	1 1 1	Full 2
		Med.	4 Small	2 7 or 8	3 Part	1 2 6	Part 0
		Low	3 Apt.	6 9 or 10	3 Limited	6 3 1	Limited 6

Main Reasons Given: 8 felt that women are the ones who get out of harmony with the in-laws and the men get alone alright.

67 (both)	89.11	High	20 Large	7 5 or 6	30 Full	22 1 10	Full 15
		Med.	20 Small	22 7 or 8	19 Part	6 2 43	Part 11
		Low	27 Apt.	38 9 or 10	18 Limited	29 3 14	Limited 41

Main Reasons Given: 67 thought it cant't be done very well without the two doing it.
 43 thought it will help to keep harmony between the husband and the wife because they will resent the other not trying.
 7 thought women should try more than men since they are the hardest to get along with.

Eight women desired to assume this responsibility alone. They stated the husband gets along well with the neighbors, but the women seem to be the "trouble makers." These women seemed to think that they came in contact with the neighbors more often and that the husband was away so much he did not have time to do so.

Sixty-seven women desired the husband to cooperate in this responsibility. It is the responsibility of the husband and wife to see that a good feeling exists between them and the neighbors, they declared.

Fifty-two women desired the husband to help train children and pets so that they will not annoy the neighbors and damage the property of others. If the husband is around when such happens he should apologize or rectify the damage at once instead of leaving it all up to the wife, it was said. Thirteen women were from the high income level, 16 were from the medium income level and 23 were from the low income level. Five women were employed full time, 6 were employed part time and 41 were employed occasionally or not at all.

Eighteen desired the husband, as well as the wife, to notice the neighbors "over the back fence" because this action would help to create a feeling of good will and give the family a better reputation in the neighborhood. (See Table XII)

The answers to the question, "Who should direct the children's friendships?" indicated that none of the women desired the husband to assume this responsibility alone.

Ten women desired to assume this responsibility alone. They felt that they understood the children's needs better, knew their playmates and habits better than the husband because his work kept him out of the home a great deal in the day time and the children usually were in bed

TABLE LII

WOMEN'S OPINIONS
Who Should Keep Up Good Will With the Neighbors?

Replies O (the man)	Percent	Income Level		Housing		Years Married		Help in Home		Children		Wife Employed	
8 (the woman)	10.64	High	1	Large	2	5 or 6	4	Full	2	1	1	Full	3
		Med.	5	Small	2	7 or 8	3	Part	1	2	7	Part	1
		Low	2	Apt.	4	9 or 10	1	Limited	5	3	0	Limited	4

Main Reasons Given: 8 thought men can get along well with the neighbors, but the women are the trouble makers.

8 thought they are the ones who come in contact with the neighbors so it is more their place to do it than the husband.

67 (both)	89.11	High	20	Large	5	5 or 6	28	Full	20	1	10	Full	14
		Med.	19	Small	22	7 or 8	19	Part	17	2	42	Part	10
		Low	28	Apt.	40	9 or 10	20	Limited	30	3	15	Limited	43

Main Reasons Given: 67 thought it is the responsibility of both and both should see to it that good feelings exists between neighbors.

52 thought fathers as well as mothers should train children and pets so they will not annoy the neighbors and damage their possessions, that if things happen when one is away that whoever is at home should attend to it and apologize or rectify it at once.

18 thought it would give the family a better reputation if they both noticed the neighbors over the "back fence."

when he came home. These women had children under the school age. Three women had 1 child, 5 women had 2 children, and 2 women had 3 children.

Sixty-five women desired the husband to help her with this problem.

Thirty-five women desired the husband to assist in providing the children with opportunity for social contact with other children. They expressed the desire that the father go swimming with them, or play ball with them and their friends, and to help them to make wholesome friends. They felt that the husband would have more influence on the boys, in particular, and desired his help especially with the older children. Fifteen of these women were from the high income level, 11 were from the medium income level, and 9 were from the low income level. Ten women had full time help, 10 had part time help and 15 had occasional or no help. Eleven women were employed full time, 4 part time, and 20 were employed occasionally or not at all. Twelve women had children between the ages of four and six, 10 of these children were boys, 23 women had children between the ages of seven and nine, and 16 of these children were boys.

The study indicated a desire on the part of the women to secure more help from the husband in the direction of the social life of the older children, especially the boys. (See Table LIII).

The answers to the question, "Who should assume the civic responsibilities of the family?" indicated that 3 women desired the husband to assume this responsibility alone. Two women said the husband was out among people who did such things and he liked this type of responsibility. Of these 2 women, 1 was from the high income level and 1 was from the low income level. One had full time help in the home and one

TABLE LIII

WOMEN'S OPINIONS
Who Should Direct Children's Friendships?

Replies O (the man)	Percent	Income Level		Housing		Years Married		Help in Home		Children		Wife Employed	
10 (the woman)	13.33	High	4	Large	3	5 or 6	2	Full	4	1	3	Full	2
		Med.	4	Small	2	7 or 8	4	Part	2	2	5	Part	1
		Low	2	Apt.	5	9 or 10	4	Limited	4	3	2	Limited	7

Main Reasons Given: 10 felt they were more capable of understanding children's need for friendship better, that they knew their playmates and habits better, because men aren't home and around them very much as the children are usually in bed when they get home.

65 (both)	86.45	High	17	Large	4	5 or 6	30	Full	19	1	8	Full	15
		Med.	20	Small	22	7 or 8	18	Part	15	2	44	Part	10
		Low	28	Apt.	39	9 or 10	17	Limited	31	3	13	Limited	40

Main Reasons Given: 65 felt it was his responsibility as well as hers and he should help her.
 35 desired the men to help see that they play with other children and arrange for it and direct their play and through their suggestions, question, etc., help them to recognize fair play.
 35 think he has more influence with the boys because they are of the same sex and desire his help with older boys in particular, to take them swimming and maybe play ball with them and their friends and help them seek wholesome boys, and to help train the children so they can recognize good qualities of fair play.

had no help. One was employed full time and 1 was employed part time.

One woman desired the husband to assume this responsibility alone. She said that she was too busy with the house, full time work, two children and her friends. This woman was from the high income level, had full time help in the home and was employed full time.

Two women desired to assume this responsibility alone. The husband's work was heavy and took long hours which left no time for this, they asserted. These women felt that the family should have some part in the civic life of the town and therefore they desired to assume their responsibility. One of these women was from the high income level, and 1 was from the medium income level. One woman was employed full time and 1 was employed part time. Both women had 1 child. One woman was employed full time and 1 was employed occasionally.

Seventy women desired the husband to assist in this responsibility. They pointed out that the family should assume some civic responsibilities and that the family (including the children) learned from such responsibilities. All desired the husband to give money to a church, charities, Red Cross, and other town interests.

Twenty-five women desired the husband to belong to the P. T. A. and to take part in other school affairs in the interest of the children. They also wanted the man to belong to some civic organization in the hope that the contacts he would make in an organization would be beneficial in a social as well as a business way. Of these 25 women, 11 were from the high income level, 4 were from the medium income level, and 10 were from the low income level. Seven women had fulltime help, 7 had part time help, and 11 had occasional or no help. Five women were employed part time, and 17 were employed occasionally or not at all.

Fifteen of these women had 1 child over the school age and 10 had two or more children over the school age. This study showed that the wives felt that the husband's interest in the P. T. A. and other school affairs would be of great value to the children as well as the school and the town. (See Table LIV)

TABLE LIV

THE HUSBANDS' INTEREST IN THE P. T. A. AND OTHER SCHOOL AFFAIRS

Percent	Number	Meaning	Years Married	Help in Home
5-10	1	Large	0 to 5	Full
	1	Small	6 to 10	Part
	1	Large	11 to 15	Full

Table LIV shows that 15 of the husbands who do not help in the P. T. A. and other school affairs are in the home 0 to 5 years married, and 10 of the husbands who do help in the P. T. A. and other school affairs are in the home 6 to 15 years married.

Percent	Number	Meaning	Years Married	Help in Home
11-20	1	Large	16 to 20	Full
	1	Small	21 to 25	Part

Table LIV shows that 2 of the husbands who do not help in the P. T. A. and other school affairs are in the home 16 to 20 years married, and 1 of the husbands who do help in the P. T. A. and other school affairs are in the home 21 to 25 years married.

Percent	Number	Meaning	Years Married	Help in Home
21-30	1	Large	26 to 30	Full
	1	Small	31 to 35	Part

Table LIV shows that 1 of the husbands who do not help in the P. T. A. and other school affairs are in the home 26 to 30 years married, and 1 of the husbands who do help in the P. T. A. and other school affairs are in the home 31 to 35 years married.

Table LIV shows that 15 of the husbands who do not help in the P. T. A. and other school affairs are in the home 0 to 5 years married, and 10 of the husbands who do help in the P. T. A. and other school affairs are in the home 6 to 15 years married.

Table LIV shows that 2 of the husbands who do not help in the P. T. A. and other school affairs are in the home 16 to 20 years married, and 1 of the husbands who do help in the P. T. A. and other school affairs are in the home 21 to 25 years married.

Table LIV shows that 1 of the husbands who do not help in the P. T. A. and other school affairs are in the home 26 to 30 years married, and 1 of the husbands who do help in the P. T. A. and other school affairs are in the home 31 to 35 years married.

TABLE LIV

WOMEN'S OPINIONS
Who Should Assume Civic Responsibilities?

Replies	Percent	Income Level	Housing	Years Married	Help in Home	Children	Wife Employed
3 (the man)	3.99	High	1	Large 0	5 or 6 1	Full 2	Full 2
		Med.	1	Small 1	7 or 8 1	Part 0	Part 1
		Low	1	Apt. 2	9 or 10 1	Limited 1	Limited 0

Main Reasons Given: 2 said he is out among people who do such things and likes to do.
1 said she is busy with housework, and a child and friends, let him do it so he can feel he is doing his part.

2 (the woman)	2.66	High	1	Apt.	2	5 or 6	1	Full	1	2	2	Full	1
		Med.	1			7 or 8	1	Part	1			Limited	1

Main Reasons Given: 2 felt that his work was heavy and long hours and both felt that she could do his and hers. They felt that they should have a part in the civic life of the town.

70 (both)	93.33	High	19	Large	7	5 or 6	30	Full	22	1	2	Full	14
		Med.	22	Small	23	7 or 8	20	Part	16	2	46	Part	10
		Low	29	Apt.	40	9 or 10	20	Limited	34	3	22	Limited	46

Main Reasons Given: 70 desired the family to assume civic responsibility as their duty to the town, saying the more civic work undertaken the more children learn.
70 desired the husband to give to church, charity, Red Cross and town interests as much as they could afford.
25 felt that the men are so busy the contact with other people will be beneficial to them, in business as well as in a social way.
25 desired the husband to belong to some Civic organization, to take an interest in school, the P. T. A., to help keep children's interest up.

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

TABLE LV

A SUMMARY OF TABLES XLV-LV OF THE RESPONSIBILITIES
THE WIFE DESIRES THE HUSBAND TO ASSUME CONCERNING
THE SOCIAL ASPECTS OF THE HOME

Table Nos.	Who Should:	Number Answering		
		Man	Women	Both
XLV	Plan the Family Good Times?	0	0	75
XLVI	Plan the Wife's Good Times?	0	13	62
XLVII	Plan the Husband's Good Times?	8	1	66
XLVIII	Plan the Children's Good Times?	0	5	70
XLIX	Carry Out These Plans?	0	0	75
L	Plan the Social Life of the Family	0	1	74
LI	Keep Harmony with the In-Laws?	0	8	67
LII	Keep Up Good Will With the Neighbors?	0	8	67
LIII	Direct Children's Friendships?	0	10	65
LIV	Assume Civic Responsibilities?	3	2	70

CHAPTER VII

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The nature of the present study and the method employed in securing the data were such as to warrant a belief that the results obtained would present a fairly accurate picture of the home responsibilities of the men in New Bern, North Carolina, as desired by the wives.

Since rather detailed summaries have been made in the preceding chapters and also put in table form at the conclusion of the chapter, attention will be called only to particularly significant findings.

All the questions asked the women were grouped into three aspects of the home: economic, personal and social. These were given in detail in Chapters IV, V, and VI and summarized at the end of each chapter in table form. (See Tables XXVII, XLIV, and LV)

In summarizing the preferences of the women pertaining to the economic aspect of the home, we find that 56.8 women desired help in money management in the home, even though all but one desired the man to earn the living for the family. They wanted assistance in the selection of the home and its care, with the exception of household repairs and improvements, which 46 women desired the husband to assume alone. They also expressed a need for help in advancement, food and clothing of the family. (There were 13 women who wished the man to care for his clothing and 28 women who wished him to select his own clothing.)

Surveying responsibilities which affect the personal life, that is management, child training, advancement and health of the family, the study indicated that the women desired the husband to cooperate in the housekeeping, except the planning for it, which 60 women wished to do

alone. They also desired help with the children, their health and emotional life.

The desires of the women pertaining to the activity which affects the social life of the family indicated in most cases that they preferred this to be joint responsibility from within the family and with the community at large.

In summarizing all of the preferences of the women, it seems justifiable to make the following generalization--the high proportion of desires for joint responsibility would indicate a strong preference for a democratic home.

In comparing this study with those in the review of literature, we find the desires of the 75 women showed an appreciation for the same things, but with some what different emphasis. (See Table LVII) The New Bern women put the most emphasis on health and child care where as, the group of studies as a whole put the most emphasis on family and social relations along with home environment. Feeding of the family and money management ranked equally in the two studies. Home environment took second place in emphasis in the previous group of studies, whereas in the New Bern study it ranked seventh in importance. In addition to the items recommended by the group study, the women in this study emphasized advancement in the family by ranking it fourth place. (See Table LVI)

Conclusion. When summarizing the answers to these questions, records were made of the family background - housing, income, servants, help in the home, number as well as age and sex of the children and the employment of the wife; but since this study was a simple summary of the desires of the women, no final attempt was made to evaluate those observations.

TABLE LVI

SUMMARY OF RESPONSIBILITIES THE WIFE DESIRED THE HUSBAND
TO ASSUME IN THE HOME IN THE ORDER OF NUMBER OF
WOMEN EXPRESSING* THE DESIRE

First Ranking Item

Questions Pertinent to Health

Table Nos.	Who Should:	Husband Joint Total		
XXXV	Decide on Health Care of Family?	1	73	74
XXXVI	Care for the Sick?	0	74	74
XXXVII	Give First Aid?	0	74	74
XXXVIII	Direct the Health Protection of Home?	13	61	74
		¹ Total	14	282 296
		² Average	3.5	70.5 74

*The questions asked in the questionnaire have been reclassified to make a comparison with the groups used in summarizing studies cited in the literature.

¹These figures were secured by totaling the number of women desiring the husband to assume this responsibility alone and jointly.

²These figures were secured by dividing the total by the number of questions pertinent to health.

Second Ranking Item

Questions Pertinent To Child Care and Development

Table Nos.	Who Should:	Husband Joint Total		
XXXII	Discipline the Children?	0	75	75
XXXIII	Direct Learning Habits of Children?	0	74	74
XXXIV	Direct Character Development of Children?	0	74	74
XXXI	Take Care of the Children?	0	70	70
		Total	0	293 293
		Average	73.35	73.35

Table LVI (Continued)

Third Ranking Item

Questions Pertinent To Family and Social Development

Table Nos.	Who Should	Husband Joint Total		
XXXIX	Express the Family Affection?	0	75	75
XL	Express the Family Sympathy?	0	75	75
XLI	Receive the Family Confidences?	0	75	75
XLII	Give the Family Criticism?	0	75	75
XLIII	Dominate the Sex Life?	0	75	75
XLV	Plan the Family Good Times?	0	75	75
XLIX	Carry Out Plans for Family Good Times?	0	75	75
L	Plan the Social Life of the Family?	1	74	75
LIV	Assume the Civic Responsibility?	2	73	75
XLVII	Plan the Husband's Good Times?	8	66	74
XV	Direct Family in Use of Cultural Resources of the town?	3	70	73
XLVIII	Plan Children's Good Times?	0	70	70
XXVI	Make Meal Time A Pleasure?	0	67	67
LI	Keep Harmony with the In-Laws?	0	67	67
LII	Keep Up Good Will With the Neighbors?	0	67	67
LIII	Direct Children's Friendships?	0	65	65
XLVI	Plan Wife's Good Times?	0	62	62
Total		14	1206	1220
Average		.825	70.81	71.76

Third Ranking Item

Questions Pertinent To Money Management

Table Nos.	Who Should	Husband Joint Total		
I	Earn the Money?	75	1	75
III	Plan the Spending of the Money?	3	71	74
V	Manage the Savings?	23	37	60
IV	Handle the Money?	28	37	65
VI	Keep the Financial Records?	13	25	38
Total		142	151	293
Average		.81	51.5	51.5

Table LVI (Continued)

Fourth Ranking Item

Questions Pertinent To Family Advancement

Table Nos.	Who Should:	Husband Joint Total		
XIV	Promote Hobbies and Interests?	0	72	72
XII	Direct the Family Reading	2	69	71
XIII	Direct the Family Music?	1	63	64
		Total	3	204 207
		Average	1	68 69

Fifth Ranking Item

Questions Pertinent To Food For The Family

Table Nos.	Who Should:	Husband Joint Total		
XXIV	Prepare the Food?	0	67	67
XXV	Direct Family Eating?	0	64	64
XXII	Plan the Meals?	0	63	63
XXIII	Select and Buy the Foods?	0	62	62
		Total	0	256 256
		Average		64 64

Fifth Ranking Item

Questions Pertinent To Money Management

Tables Nos.	Who Should:	Husband Joint Total		
I	Earn the Money?	74	1	75
III	Plan the Spending of the Money?	3	71	74
V	Manage the Savings?	23	37	60
IV	Handle the Money?	24	33	57
VI	Keep the Financial Records?	13	25	38
		Total	127	157 284
		Average	25.4	31.4 56.8

Table LVI (Continued)

Seventh Ranking Item

Questions Pertinent to Home Environment

Table Nos.	Who Should:	Husband Joint Total		
VII	Manage the Repairs and Improvements?	46	28	74
XI	Select the equipment and Furnishings?	1	71	72
XXX	Help Keep Down the Housework?	0	72	72
X	Manage Repairs and Improvements on Equipment and Furnishings?	21	44	65
IX	Manage Repairs and Improvements on Yard?	31	32	63
VII	Select the Place Where Your Are to Live?	1	59	60
XXIX	Do Various Tasks of Housework?	0	47	47
XXVIII	Plan the Housework?	0	15	15
Total		100	368	468
Average		12.5	46	58.5

Eight Ranking Item

Questions Pertinent to Family Clothing

Table Nos.	Who Should:	Husband Joint Total		
XVII	Select the Husband's Clothing?	28	41	69
XX	Care For the Husband's Clothing?	13	44	57
XVIII	Select the Children's Clothing?	0	47	47
XVI	Select your Clothing?	0	44	44
XXI	Care For Children's Clothing?	0	22	22
XIX	Care For your Clothing?	0	2	2
Total		41	200	241
Average		6.84	33.33	40.17

Since this study was made in the town of New Bern, North Carolina, the findings would not generally be applicable in all places; however, they probably indicate trends in the desires of women in this region. Although this study has made no attempt to pass judgment upon the wisdom of the women nor to evaluate the success of their particular facilities, it would seem evident that a course of training in home economics for boys in New Bern, North Carolina, should include a course based on the desires expressed in the present study.

TABLE LVII
COMPARISON OF TOPIC EMPHASIS OF PRESENT STUDY WITH
EIGHTEEN STUDIES CITED IN REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Emphasis of items in the Eighteen studies		Emphasis of items in the Present study
Items	No. of studies Recommending Items	Relative Emphasis given in the item in present study*
Family and Social Relations	16	Third Place
Home Environment	14	Seventh Place
Health	13	First Place
Clothing	12	Eighth Place
Foods	10	Fifth Place
Money Management	10	Sixth Place
Child Care	7	Second Place
Advancement	0	Fourth Place

*The questions from the questionnaire were reclassified to compare with the group of items cited from the literature.

be given in (1) how to discipline the child, (2) how to train for good habits and character development, (3) how to entertain and tell stories to the younger child in the home.

Family and social relations: The comments of the women indicated that they thought the ability to get along with other people is necessary. The emphasis given by them indicated that instruction should be given in (1) plans for the family and home, (2) social practices, (3) civic responsibility, (4) how to get along with others.

Since this study was made in the town of New Bern, North Carolina the findings would not generally be applicable to all places; however, they probably indicate trends in the desires of women in this region. Although this study has made no attempt to pass judgment upon the wisdom of the women nor to evaluate the success of their particular families, it would seem evident that a course of training in home economics for boys in New Bern, North Carolina, should include a course based on the desires concerning the responsibilities the women of that town wish men to assume.

Recommendations: In the light of the 18 studies reviewed and the results of the present study, the following units of work are recommended to be included in a course for home economics training for boys in the New Bern, North Carolina high school and surrounding areas. These units are listed in the order of emphasis which the women placed upon each.

Health: The emphasis indicated that instruction should be given in (1) standards of health, both physical and mental, (2) proper eating, (3) heating and ventilation of the home, (4) good sanitation, (5) first aid and home responsibilities in the care of the sick.

Children: The comments of the women indicated that instruction should be given in (1) how to discipline the child, (2) how to train for good habits and character development, (3) how to entertain and tell stories to the younger child in the home.

Family and social relations: The comments of the women indicated that they thought the ability to get along with other people is necessary. The emphasis given by them indicated that instruction should be given in (1) plans for the family good times, (2) social practices, (3) civic responsibility, (4) how to get along with others.

Advancement: The women gave emphasis to certain phases of advancement that seem to indicate that instruction should be given in (1) types of reading, (2) music appreciation, (3) hobbies, (4) what the town has to offer for culture and refinement.

Food for the family: Emphasis in the study indicated that there should be instruction in (1) how to appreciate nutritive value in different foods, (2) how to carve and serve, (3) to observe table etiquette and be courteous at the table, (4) how to buy and select foods.

Money management: This study indicated that these women placed emphasis on the man's earning the living. This would imply that boys should be trained in the general educational program with specific help on how to make a living. The desires of the women would indicate that instruction be given in (1) how to plan the spending of the family income, (2) how to handle the money cooperatively, (3) methods of saving, (4) how to budget family income.

Home environment: The desires of the women would indicate that instruction should include, (1) how to select a home, (2) how to select equipment and furnishings for the house, (3) how to repair and improve the equipment and furnishings, (4) how to repair and improve the yard, (5) how to repair and improve the house, (6) how to keep down the housework.

Clothing for the family: The emphasis of these women would indicate that instruction be given in (1) how to choose colors and styles suitable to the individual, (2) how to determine qualities of materials, (3) how to plan and buy within a certain budget, (4) how to clean, press, sew on buttons and mend their clothes.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Main Bibliography

Theses

- Bradley, Allan. "A Study of Homecoming Education for Boys." Unpublished Master's thesis, The University of Southern California, Los Angeles, 1933.
- Marston, Spillo Baird. "Economic Responsibilities of Certain High School Boys Contrasted with Homecoming Responsibilities of Younger Married Men in the Same Area of 'Ingolia.'" Unpublished Master's thesis, The University of Tennessee, Knoxville, 1934.
- Renderson, Carolis M. "Home Economics for Boys." Unpublished Master's thesis, The New York University, New York, 1932.
- Rorch, Doris Merrill. "A Surrogate Study with Special Emphasis Upon Home Economics Subject Matter to be Included in the Education of Boys in the Junior and Senior High School." Unpublished Master's thesis, The Ohio State University, Columbus, 1932.
- Lee, Carolyn Waldo. "Family Life Education for Boys in the Secondary Schools." Unpublished thesis, Pennsylvania State College, Penn State, 1933.
- Paulson, Clara Catherine. "The Home Activities and Responsibilities of a Selected Group of Boys and Men in Kansas City, Kansas." Unpublished Master's thesis, Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, 1935.
- Pierce, Myrtle Smith. "Homecoming Responsibilities of Certain High School Boys Contrasted with Younger Married Men in the Same Area." Unpublished Master's thesis, The University of Tennessee, Knoxville, 1935.
- Raskin, Paul C. "A Survey of Present Practices and Needs in Instruction for Marriage and Family Relationships at the High School Level in Louisiana." Unpublished Master's thesis, The Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, University, 1939.
- Schneider, Frances. "A Study of Attitudes of Boys Towards Certain Family Relationships." Unpublished Master's thesis, The University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, 1935.
- Spence, Clara M. "Boys and Girls' Problems in a Study for an Educational Guidance Program at Lincoln Community High School, Lincoln, Illinois." Unpublished Master's thesis, The University of Colorado, Boulder, 1935.
- Springer, Vera Lauffman. "An Outline for a Course in Homecoming for Boys in the High School Based on Suggestions Made by 105 Boys and 105 Mothers." Unpublished Master's thesis, Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana, 1933.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Basic Bibliography

Theses

- Bradley, Lillian, "A Study of Homemaking Education for Boys." Unpublished Master's thesis, The University of Southern California, Los Angeles, 1938.
- Harrison, Sallie Baird, "Homemaking Responsibilities of Certain High School Boys Contrasted with Homemaking Responsibilities of Younger Married Men in the Same Area of Virginia." Unpublished Master's thesis, The University of Tennessee, Knoxville, 1934.
- Henderson, Carrie M., "Home Economics for Boys." Unpublished Master's thesis, The New York University, New York, 1932.
- Horch, Doris Merrill, "A Curriculum Study with Special Emphasis Upon Home Economics Subject Matter to be Included in the Education of Boys in the Junior and Senior High School." Unpublished Master's thesis, The Ohio State University, Columbus, 1932.
- Law, Carolyn Waldo, "Family Life Education for Boys in the Secondary Schools." Unpublished Master's thesis, Pennsylvania State College, Penn State, 1940.
- Paulsen, Clara Katherine, "The Home Activities and Responsibilities of A Selected Group of Boys and Men in Kansas City, Kansas." Unpublished Master's thesis, Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, 1936.
- Pierce, Maurine Smith, "Homemaking Responsibilities of Certain High School Boys Contrasted with Younger Married Men in the Same Area." Unpublished Master's thesis, The University of Tennessee, Knoxville, 1938.
- Rankin, Paul C., "A Survey of Present Practices and Needs in Instruction for Marriage and Family Relationships at the High School Level in Louisiana." Unpublished Master's thesis, The Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, University, 1939.
- Schneider, Frances, "A Study of Attitudes of Boys Towards Certain Family Relationships." Unpublished Master's thesis, The University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, 1938.
- Sparks, Clara M., "Boys and Girls' Problems As A Basis for An Educational Guidance Program At Lincoln Community High School, Lincoln, Illinois." Unpublished Master's thesis, The University of Colorado, Boulder, 1935.
- Springer, Fern Kauffman, "An Outline for A Course in Homemaking for Boys in the High School Based on Suggestions Made By 106 Boys and 102 Fathers." Unpublished Master's thesis, Purdue University, LaFayette, Indiana, 1939.

Still, Lois, "Family and Social Relationships." Unpublished Master's thesis, George Peabody College, Knoxville, Tennessee, 1937.

Thomas, Sybil, "Homemaking Objectives for Tenth and Eleventh Grade Boys." Unpublished Master's thesis, Iowa State College, Ames, 1931.

Periodicals

Binkley, Martha, "Home Economics for Boys," Practical Home Economics, IX (October, 1931), 308.

_____, "High School Home Craft Course for Boys", Journal of Home Economics, XX (March, 1928), 155-156.

Dunn, Maude Wilson, "Family Adjustment: A Course for Senior High School Boys," Journal of Home Economics, XXIII (January, 1931), 9-14.

Hinkly, Jane, "Home Economics for High School Boys," Journal of Home Economics, XIX (January, 1927), 28.

Spafford, Ival, A Functioning Program of Home Economics, New York: John Wiley and Sons, Inc., 1940. p213.

Starrack, J.A., "Homemaking Courses for Boys," Journal of Home Economics, XXI (June, 1930), 451-457.

Stocking, Stella Holly, "Home Economics From A Mother's Point of View," Journal of Home Economics, XXII (July, 1930), 556-559.

Rhyan, Ivah M., "Home Problems for Boys," Journal of Home Economics, XXII (March, 1930), 191-193.

Whitcomb, Emilene S., "Home Economics for Boys," Pamphlet No. 4
U.S. Department of Interior, Office of Education, Washington,
(April, 1930), 1.

Background Bibliography

Anderson, Hattie E., "Homemaking for Boys and Men," Journal of Home Economics, XXIX (November, 1937), 593.

Beedle, Ruth, "Boys Camp Cookery Club," Practical Home Economics, IX (July, 1931), 217.

Burham, Helen A., Jones, Evelyn G., Redford, Helen A., The Boy and His Daily Living Chicago: J.B.Lippincott, 1935

Finucane, G.R., "Home Economics for Boys," Journal of Home Economics, XXI (April, 1929), 263-4.

Fisher, M.R., "Home Economics for Boys," Journal of Home Economics, XIV (February, 1922), 59-62.

- Poster, Luella M., "A Homemakers Study of the Needs and Interest 7th and 8th Grade Boys and Girls for Home Living Course," Journal of Home Economics, XXX (October, 1941) 567.
- Girdner, Lela Winifred, "A Course of Study in Home Economics For Boys in Arizona" Unpublished thesis, The University of Arizona State Teacher's College, 1942.
- Greer, C.C., "When, How Much and to Whom Should Home Economics be Taught to Boys," Journal of Home Economics, XI (June, 1929) 235-241.
- Hollenback, Alla, "Home 'Tinkering' for Girls and Home Economics for Boys," Journal of Home Economics, XXII (August, 1930), 659-680.
- Hopkins, L. Thomas, and Kinyon, Kate W., Research Monograph No. 1 Home Economics, Denver Public Schools, (1925) 36.
- Hoover, Herbert, "What Men Should Know About Homes," Delineator, CVI Number 4 (April, 1925), 11.
- Hussey, Anne E., and Pickens, V.L., "A Boy and Girl Exchange Unit" Practical Home Economics, XII (April, 1934), 101-124.
- Kaufman, Trena, "Home Economics for Boys," Journal of Home Economics, (March, 1927), 146.
- Kissen, F., "Why Boys Need Home Economics," Parents Magazine, V (March, 1930), 29.
- Lawrence, Frank "Training in Homemaking Contributes to Higher Standards of Living," School Life, XVI (November, 1930), 92.
- Lee, Edwin A., "Education for Homemaking As A Man Sees It," from Address to the Home Economics Section of the American Vocational Association at New Orleans, December 6, 1929, Journal of Home Economics, XXII (May, 1930), 352-357.
- Lindquest, Ruth, The Family in the Present Social Order. North Carolina: The University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill, N.C. (1931) 92.
- Lucky, Jean Seran, "Homemaking," National Education Association Journal XXV (October, 1936), 209.
- Lumpkin, Katherine Dupre, The Family: A Study of Member Roles. North Carolina: The University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill, North Carolina, (1933).
- Mack, Fay, "Evaluation of Training for Boys in Home Economics," Practical Home Economics, XXII (August, 1930), 659-660.
- McClure, Olive Jane, "Home Economics for Boys," Journal of Home Economics, XXIX (May, 1937), 267.

- Millinger, Myrtle, "Teaching Boys to Cook and Sew," Practical Home Economics, XVIII (January, 1929), 16.
- Nicholson, R., "Home Economics for Boys Has Arrived," Practical Home Economics, XVIII (January, 1940), 6-7.
- Nowlin, Genevieve A., "Home Economics for Boys," Journal of Home Economics, XXIX (May, 1937), 289.
- Parkinson, D., "Value of Homemaking to Boys," Journal of Home Economics, XXX (May, 1938), 328.
- Redford, Helen, "The Boy in Home Economics," Child Welfare, XXVI (December, 1931), 222-223.
- Reeves, Ethel, "Home Economics for Boys," National Education Association, LXVI, (1928), 998-1000.
- Straub, Henrietta K., "Report of the Committee on Home Economics for Boys," Journal of Home Economics, XXVIII (October, 1936), 539.
- Sunderlin, I. E., "Boys in Home Economics," Journal of Home Economics, II (March, 1931), 25-26.
- Troxler, .., "Turn About, He Sews, She Saws," Practical Home Economics, XX (May, 1942), 184-185.
- Williams, J.C., "A Junior High School Course in Nutrition for Boys and Girls," Journal of Home Economics, XVII (September, 1925) 513-516.

Women's College, University of N. C., Greensboro, N. C.

An Interview Form for a Study of

Men's Responsibilities in the Home As Defined by the Wife

Prepared by Mrs. Catherine Baker

	Definitely	Probably	Probably Not	Definitely Not
I. BUSINESS: Who do you think should:				
1. Earn the money?				
2. Plan the spending?				
3. Handle the money?				
4. Manage the savings?				
5. Keep the records?				
II. HOUSING: Who do you think should:				
1. Select the place where you are to live?				
2. Manage the repairs and APPENDIX on the house?				
3. Manage the repairs and improvements on the yard?				
4. Manage the repairs and improvements on the equipment and furnishings?				
5. Select the equipment and furnishings?				
III. HOUSEWORK: Who do you think should:				
1. Plan the housework? (What? Who? Where? How?)				
2. Do the various tasks of housework?				
3. Help keep down the amount of housework?				
IV. CHILDREN: Who do you think should:				
1. Take care of the children?				
2. Discipline the children?				
3. Direct their learning (habits, sex, school, general information, money, work)?				
4. Direct their character development (truth, honesty, fairness, and responsibility)?				

Woman's College, University of N. C., Greensboro, N. C.

An Interview Form For A Study Of

Men's Responsibilities In the Home As Desired by the Wife

Prepared by Mrs. Cathryne Kehoe

	Husband	Wife	Joint
I. FINANCES: Who do you think should:			
1. Earn the money? _____			
2. Plan the spending? _____			
3. Handle the money? _____			
4. Manage the savings? _____			
5. Keep the records? _____			
II. HOUSING: Who do you think should:			
1. Select the place where you are to live? _____			
2. Manage the repairs and improvements on the house? _____			
3. Manage the repairs and improvements on the yard? _____			
4. Manage the repairs and improvements on the equipment and furnishings? _____			
5. Select the equipment and furnishings? _____			
III. HOUSEWORK: Who Do you think should:			
1. Plan the housework? (What? Who? Where? How?) _____			
2. Do the various tasks of housework? _____			
3. Help keep down the amount of housework? _____			
IV. CHILDREN: Who do you think should:			
1. Take care of the children? _____			
2. Discipline the children? _____			
3. Direct their learning (habits, sex, school, general information, money, work)? _____			
4. Direct their character development (truth, honesty, fairness, and responsibility)? _____			

Husband	Wife	Joint
---------	------	-------

V. RECREATION: Who do you think should:

1. Plan the family good times? _____
2. Wife's good times? _____
3. Husband's good times? _____
4. Children's good times? _____
5. Carry out these plans? (supply money, work, time, materials, needs) _____

VI. ADVANCEMENT: Who do you think should:

1. Direct the family reading? _____
2. Direct the family music? _____
3. Promote hobbies and interest of the family members? _____
4. Direct the family in the use of the community's cultural resources? _____

VII. CLOTHING: Who do you think should:

1. Select yours? _____
2. Select your husband's? _____
3. Care for your's? _____
4. Care for your husband's? _____
5. Select your children's? _____
6. Care for your children's? _____

VIII. FOOD: Who do you think should:

1. Plan the meals? _____
2. Select the food? _____
3. Buy the food? _____
4. Prepare the food? _____
5. Direct the eating? (time, service, what is eaten) _____
6. Make meal time a pleasure? _____

Joint

IX. HEALTH: Who do you think should:

1. Decide the health care of the family? (doctor, dentist, serums, etc.)_____
2. Care for the sick in the home?_____
3. Give first aid to the members?_____
4. Care for the health protection of the home?
(ventilation, heat, screens, and sanitation)

X. EMOTIONAL LIFE: Who do you think should:

1. Express the family affection?
2. Give the sympathy?_____
3. Receive confidences of each?_____
4. Give criticism?_____
5. Dominate sex life?_____

XI. SOCIAL RELATIONS: Who do you think should:

1. Plan the social life of the family? _____
2. Keep harmony with the in-laws? _____
3. Direct children's friendships? _____
4. Keep up good will with the neighbors? _____
5. Assume civic responsibilities? (church, P. T. A., Red Cross, scout leader, and charity) _____

Person interviewed No. _____ No. years married _____

Children (Sex, number and age)

<u>Estimated income</u>	<u>Woman employed</u>
100	100
90	90
80	80
70	70
60	60
50	50
40	40
30	30
20	20
10	10
0	0

Help in home	Housing
---------------------	----------------